

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Burundi

Fresh Ethnic Clashes Erupt Near Bujumbura

AB1904172094 Paris AFP in English 1539 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] Bujumbura, April 19 (AFP)—New clashes erupted on the outskirts of Bujumbura Tuesday [19 April] between Tutsi-dominated army forces and Hutu militants, shattering several weeks of relative calm, official sources said. The clashes broke out in Hutu-dominated areas of the city, the sources said. A government statement said Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko had taken measures to "make those who are armed lay down their weapons."

Unrest has mounted in some areas on the outskirts of the city for the last few days. Sources said sporadic small arms fire had been reported in the areas for the last few days.

The government called on observers from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to be deployed in the areas "to work with civilian and military officials to create confidence between the different ethnic groups."

The fresh unrest came two weeks after the death of Burundian President Cyprien Ntaryamira on April 6 in a plane crash in neighbouring Rwanda, which also killed Rwandan head of state Juvenal Habyarimana.

Inter-ethnic unrest in Rwanda is reported to have killed thousands in the two weeks since the plane crash.

Sporadic Shooting Reported

AB2004131594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Text] Interethnic clashes continued in the northern districts of the Burundi capital, Bujumbura, last night. Details of casualties were not known by this morning. Meanwhile, sporadic shooting was heard in Kamenge and Cibitoke districts, which are Hutu-dominated. However, according to External Relations Minister Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, the situation is not alarming. The government has asked the 15-member OAU international observer mission to undertake joint patrols with Burundi soldiers in order to obtain objective reports on the cause of these disturbances.

Interim President Said Not Alarmed by Clashes

LD1904200694 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] In Burundi, press agencies report clashes in the suburbs of Bujumbura. Apparently, these are incidents between part of the population and gangs of attackers. The situation is not alarming, according to the UN representative in Bujumbura. This is also confirmed by the interim head of state, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya.

[Begin recording] [Ntibantunganya] There is absolutely no reason why we should make this situation out to be more tragic than it is. In any case, all those here in Bujumbura can testify to this situation. It is a situation we are trying to bring under control for good. In that respect, I have announced some measures which we will take to bring under control [words indistinct] of violence which can still be found in Bujumbura.

[Correspondent Assane Diop] What are these measures, Mr. President?

[Ntibantunganya] First of all, we intend to establish a functional and efficient administration, a bold administration which agrees to collaborate—and has the means to do so—with all the forces on the ground, police forces, the judiciary, and the political parties. We are doing all this in order to involve everyone in solving all the problems that could prevent the total restoration of peace and security in the country. [end recording]

Deplores 'Ethnic Settlements'

AB1904195094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1730 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] Burundi interim president and chairman of the National Assembly yesterday addressed the nation. Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya centered his address on the major issues that are facing our country following the crisis and have paralyzed the country since October last year. Matthias Ndirigije has gone into this address, here is his report:

[Ndirigije] Peace seems to prevail on the whole country, but insecurity and suspicion are not mainly uprooted yet because mutual hatred still haunts the population and lack of confidence hasn't been swept away at all. In such state of affairs, the population think that evils are intellectuals because it is the latter who always create disorders in the country while fighting for powers. For the Burundi ad-interim head of state, current chairman of the National Assembly, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, the population has suffered too much and wants peace now. Time has come to come together, work together, and overcome all partisan tendencies which can't lead nowhere else than to catastrophe.

It's true that some provinces have now a state of security somehow calm but in some other areas of the country, such as the capital Bujumbura, especially the mayorship of Bujumbura, the situation is rather deteriorating. Ethnic cleansings have led to the creation of ethnic settlements and barbarous acts can no more allow free traffic and free circulation of people. For the ad-interim president of the Republic, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, the state can't allow such ethnic settlements because the country should serve every citizen. For him, it is too deplorable to see quarters like Kinama, Kamenge, and others to become Hutulands, and quarters such as Nyakabiga, Ngagara, and others become Tutsilands.

For Mr. Ntibantunganya, everyone should bear in mind that all Burundians are all citizens, and therefore should share all opportunities offered by the state. It's true that since 21 October, the country lives a strong crisis but if everyone could feel involved in the settlement of it, a lot could be settled down. That's why he called upon administration forces, order forces, lawmen, and churchmen to feel involved and do whatever necessary to restore peace and mutual confidence.

Therefore, some activities seem to take priority over others. First of all, the state should organize the relocation of displaced persons and start the reconstruction of all damaged equipment or buildings, start quickly the disarming of the civil population because this is a prerequisite for the restoration of peace in the country. Another priority task would focus mainly on the youth (?training) which is becoming more or less impossible in the capital Bujumbura. The OAU and UN observers are also appealed to backing this mission of restoring peace in the country.

Earlier he had congratulated all order forces for having done whatever possible to keep security.

Cameroon

OAU Delegation Arrives To Discuss Bakassi Issue

AB2004092594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The OAU is still concerned about the border dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria. An OAU delegation arrived in Yaounde yesterday to discuss the Cameroon-Nigeria border dispute. According to the Cameroonian Government daily CAMEROON TRIBUNE quoting sources close to the Cameroonian Ministry of External Relations, this visit follows, and I quote, Nigeria's illegal occupation of some areas of Cameroonian national territory, including the Bakassi Peninsula, an area in the Gulf of Guinea which Cameroon and Nigeria have been disputing since December 1993. [no reference to closing of quotation as heard] [passage omitted]

Well, what is the purpose of the OAU mission to Yaounde? Here is the response by Augustin Kontchou Kouomegni, Cameroonian minister of communication and government spokesman, who spoke to Raphael Mbadinga this morning.

[Begin Kouomegni recording] It is normal for an OAU mission to come to Cameroon. It could also go to Nigeria because recently, the OAU's central body for the prevention, management, and settlement of conflicts asked the OAU secretary general to report on the situation in Bakassi within one month after the adoption of the resolution asking Nigeria to leave Cameroonian territory. I, therefore, believe that the OAU mission, which has come to Cameroon and which could also go to

Nigeria, will gather the necessary information to enable the OAU secretary general to prepare his report. This report will also enable the OAU's central body to know whether the two sides have implemented the resolution. [end recording]

Central African Republic

New Party Welcomes Interior Ministry Recognition

AB1504215694 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The Movement for Democracy and Development [Movement pour la Democratie et le Developpement, MDD] has just been legalized and can now operate freely nationwide, the party announced in a statement. [passage omitted]

The party's founding chairman, David Dacko, its general secretary, and members of the provisional executive bureau have expressed their satisfaction with the Interior Ministry's decision. [passage omitted]

Gabon

Premier on Appointees' Refusal To Join Government

AB1804181594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Text] Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba has clarified his stand following criticisms that his new government is too large. Casimir Oye-Mba appointed 38 persons to this government [words indistinct] because those who think this government is too large are the very same people who felt that some of the country's nine provinces were underrepresented.

Regarding the refusal of two appointees to join the government, the Gabonese prime minister stressed that such refusals are normal in a system that has renounced the one-party system and which guarantees freedom of action and expression. Listen to Casimir Oye-Mba interviewed by Jean Valere Mbinamanza:

[Begin recording] [Oye-Mba] Your question assumes people are bound to the rules of the one-party system. Previously, people were not consulted before being asked to join the government. They heard on the radio that they were made ministers. In the same way, they heard on the radio that they ceased to be ministers. People did not resign, or if they did there was little discussion about it. Gabonese must know that we are now in a pluralist system. If someone is asked to join the government, he is free to accept or refuse.

[Mbinamanza] What we do not understand very well in this case which has already marked the beginning of this government from which much is expected, is that these

persons were supposed to have been consulted first and then to have later declined the offer to join the government.

[Oye-Mba] This can be attributed to the behavior of politicians!

[Mbinamanza] In that case do you feel somehow trapped?

[Oye-Mba] Not at all! I am not bothered. I am prime minister today and as long as I remain so, I will continue to do my work with those who are willing. Tomorrow, when I cease to be prime minister I will do something else and someone else will come to continue. [end recording]

I recall that former Minister of State Jean-Francois Ntountoume and Jean-Pierre Bayena, two of the 38 persons called upon to join the new Gabonese Government, declined this offer with the argument that there was nothing coherent in the portfolios they were offered.

Finally, Casimir Oye-Mba said he would ask for a vote of confidence by the National Assembly at the right time and that he did not fear in any way a vote of no confidence.

Lumberjacks Leader Abessole Returns From France

AB1504135394 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] We begin the home news segment of this cast with the return to Libreville yesterday morning of Father Paul Mba Abessole, leader of the National Lumberjacks Rally, from Paris where he stayed for more than a month following the disturbances in which nine people died in Libreville in February. The opposition leader left Libreville for Paris on 8 March—officially, to take a rest and to contact friends—after four days of violence in several Libreville districts from 21-24 February during which nine people, including two soldiers, were killed. The government had then held Father Paul Mba Abessole and his supporters responsible for the disturbances which broke out when workers embarked on a general strike called by the pro-opposition General Confederation of Free Labor Unions. Father Paul Mba Abessole, who was welcomed at the airport by over 100 supporters, made no statement on arrival.

Holds News Conference

AB1504183594 Paris AFP in French 1353 GMT 15 Apr 94

[Text] Libreville, 15 Apr (AFP)—The Gabonese opposition "will not allow anyone to annihilate it and will continue to act democratically," its leader, Father Paul Mba Abessole, assured a news conference in Libreville today.

Speaking one day after his return from a visit to Paris, which lasted more than one month, the chairman of the opposition's High Council of Resistance [HCR] said that "if we must resort to demonstrations to express our point of view, we will do so." "Demonstrations and rallies are part of the HCR's program, and no one can ask us to halt them. We will not allow anyone to annihilate us and we will continue to act democratically. We avoid violence and we will not take up arms," Father Abessole added.

The opposition leader also made "an urgent appeal to the government for the immediate release of those arrested in February" during unrest in Libreville. According to Father Abessole, "at least 80" supporters of his party, the National Lumberjacks Rally [RNB], were arrested.

The government has blamed the opposition leader and his party for the violence which resulted in nine deaths, according to official figures, which also reported that 77 people were arrested, although some were released immediately.

Meanwhile, HCR Deputy Chairman Pierre Louis Agondjo-Okawe stated that the negotiations with the government to defuse the crisis that emerged after President Omar Bongo's reelection in December 1993, which was rejected by the opposition, "have not started yet." According to the HCR, the negotiations depend on the revision of the electoral code, because "if a true law-abiding state is not established, we will no longer participate in elections," Agondjo-Okawe added. He rejected the government's scheduling of local elections for August because the date "was not negotiated."

Rwanda

RPF Radio Reports Government Executing Soldiers

EA1904155294 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 0500 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The clique of killers continues its work in our country. Now they have turned their attention to the country's Armed Forces. Currently, government soldiers who oppose the clique of killers, those who are unhappy about the continuing deaths of innocent people, are being killed while others are being hunted. It is said that many have been killed since 16 April.

The Radio Television Libre des Milles Collines [RTL] tried to hide it by saying that some soldiers were planning to kill their superiors. The clique needed a pretext for these deaths. RTL also said some soldiers had committed suicide. This is their way of explaining the deaths of innocent people.

All these explanations are meant to hide the truth. Some government soldiers are being killed because their goals do not coincide with the clique of killers who want to kill innocent people. The killings of innocent soldiers started when Colonel Augustin Bizimungu was appointed chief

of staff of the government's Army. One can say that the current killings in the government's Army was the objective when he was appointed to that position by the clique that took power after removing those already there. Col. Augustin Bizimungu's aims were the reason he replaced Col. Gatsinzi, since the clique was not sure the latter would do things in the same way as Col. Bizimungu. Col. Bizimungu is well known for his wrongdoings. [passage omitted]

This should be a lesson even to the Interahamwe [militia] and the Impuzamugambi [Coalition for the Defense of the Republic youth wing members] who agreed to follow blindly by becoming a tool for killings. As the dictatorship (is exposed), those who supported it now begin to suspect it. The dictatorship then loses trust in them and starts killing them. That is how things go with dictatorships; the other day it was the Tutsis and opposition members who were and still are being killed. Now it is the government soldiers who are being killed by the clique, even though some were fighting for it. Soon, it will be the Interahamwe and the Impuzamugambi themselves who will be targeted by the clique. That is certain, because that is the reality of the dictatorship. [passage omitted]

Government Forces Shell Stadium; 25 Killed

AB1904180594 Paris AFP in English 1746 GMT 19 Apr 94

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpts] Nairobi, April 19 (AFP)—At least 25 civilians were killed and nearly 60 wounded when Rwandan Government forces shelled a Kigali stadium sheltering thousands of displaced people Tuesday [19 April], a UN official said. Most of those killed were members of the minority Tutsi tribe which dominates the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front. They had abandoned their homes and fled to the Amahoro stadium in a rebel-held northeastern neighbourhood to escape Hutu killing squads roaming the streets, UN spokesman Moutar Gueye said by telephone from Kigali.

Fighting between rebels and government soldiers battling for control of the capital for nearly two weeks intensified Tuesday morning before a lull in the afternoon, Gueye said. UN efforts to broker a truce have so far failed as the two sides have rejected each other's demands. But UN officials are continuing to shuttle between rebel and army commanders in an effort to bring them back to the negotiating table. [passage omitted]

The UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) lodged a "very strong protest" with the military after four or five shells hit the stadium, where a battalion of Bangladeshi peacekeepers is based, Gueye said.

With no sign of progress towards a ceasefire, tribal clashes appeared to be spreading to Burundi, which shares the same ethnic composition and blood-steeped

history of tribal fighting as Rwanda. Fighting between Burundi's Tutsi-dominated army and armed Hutu militants has erupted in several mainly Hutu areas on the outskirts of Burundi's capital Bujumbura since the weekend, officials said. It was unknown whether anyone was hurt.

Burundi, still reeling from ethnic massacres that claimed tens of thousands of lives last year after its first Hutu president was assassinated, had remained relatively calm since its President Cyprien Ntaryamira and Rwanda's Juvenal Habyarimana, both Hutus, were killed in what the Rwandan military said was a rocket attack on their plane. [passage omitted]

A Ugandan journalist from the government daily NEW VISION described how reporters had helped pull 10 survivors from a pit where they had been thrown with the corpses of about 800 people, mostly Tutsis, hacked to death by government troops in Kazingu, northeastern Rwanda.

UN special envoy to Rwanda Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh said Monday that the world body would not abandon Rwanda but could be forced to pull its personnel from the country if the fighting did not stop.

Tanzania, which mediated a peace accord signed in August to end nearly three years of civil war in Rwanda, announced new peace talks for this weekend, but it was unclear whether rebel or government representatives would attend.

The International Red Cross meanwhile resumed distributing food in Kigali on Tuesday. It had suspended relief operations after six wounded people were shot dead while being taken to hospital in a Red Cross vehicle last week.

Some 30 aid workers from the Red Cross and the French medical agency Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders) are tending to hundreds of wounded people in Kigali, where drugs and supplies are running desperately low.

RPF Assault Stadium Shelling

EA1904222594 (Clandestine) Radio Mukabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] Widespread acts of violence continue in Rwanda. Massacres are presently being committed in Gitarama, Butare, Gikongoro, and Kibuye prefectures. Calls for extermination are made unceasingly by those in power in Kigali, calls for the extermination of Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) supporters, or presumed RPF supporters, and members of opposition political parties. The national radio has increasingly become the propaganda tool for this cause. That's why Gitarama, Butare, Gikongoro and Kibuye prefectures have now fallen victim to the massacres as is the case for the capital, Kigali, and other regions like [word indistinct].

The horde of killers continues to hunt down their victims, even in places where the latter have taken refuge. The government Army today fired shells at (Amohoro) stadium of Kigali where more than 4,000 people who escaped the massacres have taken refuge. There are 20 dead and more than 50 wounded.

The strong men of the tottering regime of Kigali are thus determined to exterminate sections of the population. [passage indistinct] They have been asking that RPF stop fighting while they continue to orchestrate the massacres.

Before ending this news bulletin, we inform you that Mr. Marc Rugenera, finance minister of the decapitated government, has survived the massacre. He has been found by RPF combatants during their operations aimed at rescuing the victims of the Presidential Guards and of the Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militias]

RPF: Government Response to Talks Disappointing
EA1904164194 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The Rwandan Patriotic Army and the Rwandan Government forces held an informal joint meeting under the auspices of UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] at the Meridien Hotel, Kigali, on 15 April 1994 to explore the possibility of holding further negotiations between the two forces to discuss the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace to the country. The military leadership of the Rwandan Government forces has reportedly now responded to the conditions for negotiation which are advanced by the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF]. Whereas the RPF appreciates that there are significant sections of the Rwandan Government forces who detest the atrocities which have been committed over the last two weeks by Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] and its allies, the conduct of the Rwandan Government forces during the current national crisis leaves a lot to be desired. [passage omitted]

The RPF regrets that the response of the Rwandan Government forces to the above conditions, which are entirely reasonable, has been disappointing. The Rwandan Government forces have only accepted two terms. First, they promised to start apprehending the people who have been involved in the conduct of the violence. Second, they agree to the conduct of joint patrols with RPF for the pacification of the country. The Rwandan Government forces have rejected outright calls by RPF for the disbanding of the Presidential Guard and the so-called provisional government, both of which are largely responsible for the atrocities which have been committed. The RPF finds the attitude of the Rwandan Government forces not only unacceptable, but most disturbing. [passage omitted]

The RPF cannot and shall not agree to negotiate peace with the Rwandan Government forces while that gang of war criminals (?represented by) the provisional government still enjoys the recognition of the Rwandan Government forces. [passage omitted] In view of the foregoing [word indistinct] the RPF wishes to reaffirm the following. One, the RPF reaffirms its strong resolve to fight and destroy the MRND and Coalition for the Defense of the Republic regime of murderers that is responsible for the unprecedented genocide and destruction our country has been subjected to. Two, the RPF further reaffirms its commitment and patriotic obligation to continue its mission of liberating all Rwandan people who are still under the threat of genocide and calls upon all the citizens of our country who are still outside the [word indistinct] areas so far liberated by RPF, to stand up in unity and to resist the murderers while they await rescue by the RPF. [passage omitted]

RPF Leader Comments on Kigali Objectives, Killings

EA1904162894 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 0430 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] On 17 April, the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] president, Alexis Kanyarengwe, held an interview with foreign journalists. They asked him questions about the current situation, especially questions related to the war and the killings. A journalist said everybody thought the RPF would conquer Kigali in a few hours. Now a week has gone by. He asked whether it was a difficult task.

President Kanyarengwe answered by saying that our first objective was to rescue the innocent people being killed and to reinforce the RPF battalion in the parliament building. He also added that the war against the clique continued. Saying that Kigali could be overrun in two days was an exaggeration in view of the distance and the heavy weapons that first had to be taken there. The journalist was not satisfied with the answer and asked when Kigali would be captured: days or weeks. President Kanyarengwe said it was not easy to be precise but up to now we were in control of some areas which allowed us to control the town. We also had other positions in the center of town.

The journalist asked whether the government's strength was unexpectedly high or low. Kanyarengwe said that up to now we had not found any unpredictable strength in the government troops. He said our priority was first to rescue those who are being killed. He said that capturing Kigali would not be a problem.

Concerning the killings, the journalists asked how they could stop since there were so many. President Kanyarengwe said that the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] party had prepared the Interahamwe [MRND militia] by giving them weapons and awaited any pretext to kill the innocent. He said that with the death of President Habyarimana, the bloodsuckers had implemented their evil plan. He said many soldiers had now realized this. Those who

saw the truth would help the RPF, he said, but even if they did not, the RPF would soon fulfill its mission. As to whether the RPF would kill the murderers, President Kanyarengwe said that the priority was to stop the killings and secondly to arrest the criminals and hand them over to courts so that everyone could defend himself and be punished according to his crime.

President Kanyarengwe told them that some killers had fled the country. He asked the world to help us arrest the people so that they are brought to book, as the killings were crimes against humanity, which is an international crime. He said that some of the killers had fled outside the country. But there are others still in the country who use the country's radio to divide the people. He said there was also the Radio Television Libre des Milles Collines radio which divided Rwandans. He said all these questions would be followed up.

The journalist asked whether the killers would not have pretexts so that they were not punished. President Kanyarengwe said no one was allowed to kill, to loot, and torture people. He said that our country had laws to punish the concerned people. He also said that even other foreign countries pursued such people.

A reporter said they were among the first journalists who had been in Kiziguro and witnessed a very high level of killings. He asked to be told about the situation in the entire country. President Kanyarengwe said that what was happening in the country was not just killings, but genocide. He said there were many killings in Kigali. The government troops finished off hospital patients, took injured people from the Red Cross and finish them off too. Almost all the opposition leadership was killed. President Kanyarengwe said that [words indistinct] win and that peace return in the country, we shall meet with other political leader of the country so as to install a government wanted by the people. Those were some of the questions answered by President Alexis Kanyarengwe the day before yesterday.

Belgian Troops Hand Over UNAMIR Role to Ghanaians

EA1904193894 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1015 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Excerpt] At Kanombe Airport in Kigali yesterday, where Belgian troops have been getting ready to return home, handover ceremonies were held between Belgian troops and the Ghanaian troops who had previously been in the neutral zone between the two sides. They came to replace the departing Belgian troops at the airport. One of the departing Belgian soldiers, after recalling the 10 colleagues who had been killed by government troops, said they could not remain in Rwanda as part of UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] because they were mistreated, and in some cases killed. They could not defend themselves because of the instructions given to UNAMIR. The soldier went so far as to say that Belgium will no longer send its troops to the United Nations. Although the job of the Belgians

was rendered impossible and they were obliged to leave Rwanda, they continued to show that they were willing to help Rwanda. During the ceremonies yesterday, Belgian troops left the Ghanaians all their equipment so that they could continue to carry out the job previously done by Belgians without too many problems.

The United Nations is still faced with the important problem of replacing the Belgian troops within UNAMIR, as the country was UNAMIR's most important component due to the skill of its troops. It is said that even though they left their equipment, their skills to use it are also needed. Apart from the skills, they had the third biggest force, after Bangladesh which has 940 men and Ghana which has 840 men.

Therefore it is clear that the withdrawal of the Belgian troops complicates the work of UNAMIR in Rwanda. [passage omitted]

Sao Tome and Principe

Principe Island Seeks Autonomous Status

AB2004095594 Paris AFP in French 1909 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] Sao Tome, 19 Apr (AFP)—The Sao Tomean Parliament today began examining a draft bill on autonomy status for Principe Island whose 6,000 inhabitants consider themselves abandoned by the central power installed on the other island, the Sao Tome Archipelago, which is 150 km away from it.

The draft bill provides for the creation of a regional assembly in Principe and a five-member regional government under the authority of a minister appointed by the president of the Republic. The bill also authorizes Principe to have bonds of cooperation with foreign local governments.

This volcanic island, which measures 128 square km, is located 300 km off the Gabonese coast. It has only one town, San-Antonio, with 1,000 inhabitants. The people of Principe believe they have been neglected by the Sao Tome Government since they gained independence in 1975, so they are now asking for "balanced development" of the archipelago.

Zaire

URD Leader Comments on Premier Nomination Deadlock

AB2004100094 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] At the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT], we are a day away from D-day: In principle, tomorrow is the deadline set by the HCR-PT for the political group opposed to President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko to decide and nominate the prime minister who will head a 15-month national union

government in accordance with the new constitution act promulgated on 9 April by Marshal Mobutu. On the eve of this deadline, the atmosphere is far from positive. Yesterday, we broadcast a few statements on the issue. Now we bring you that of Lawyer Kamanda wa Kamanda, chairman of the Nationalist Common Front and of the Union for the Republic and Democracy [URD] subplatform.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition [USOR]. But in view of the confusion created by Mende's statement and by some articles published in the newspapers which we consider inappropriate, on behalf of URD members I would like to make a few clarifications that would enable the national and international community to judge for themselves.

On 13 April, at the People's Palace, USOR members of the URD who took part in the political consultations of the People's Palace turned up for the USOR executive committee meeting, which featured a single item on its agenda: examination of the problem posed by Article 78, paragraph 2, of the Interim Constitutional Act [ACT], in light of the HCR-PT executive organ's statement on 12 April 1994. At this meeting, the URD members, through me, their chairman, put forward a strategy and requested the others to let us examine how best to organize the consultations concerning Article 78 of the Constitutional Act and the HCR-PT executive organ's statement. We discussed how to tackle item by item a number of crucial issues, particularly the composition of the USOR delegation to the consultations with members of the Political Forces of the Conclave, the timing [preceding word in English] and procedure of consultations with the other components of USOR and Allies [USORAL].

3. [as heard] The signing of the protocol agreement which concluded the political consultations of the People's Palace and of the special disposition by those who had not yet signed it and by the prime minister who would be presented at the end of the consultations.

4. The position of the prime minister elected by the Sovereign National Conference on this problem, on the protocol agreement, on the special disposition, as well as on the ACT.

6. [as heard] The management of subsequent candidacies and of ambitions within USOR first, and then within USORAL, taking into account the deadline problem for filing candidacies within USOR to achieve a joint presentation of the prime minister to the other members of the political class.

The USOR presidium on that day categorically refused to open a debate on the issues I have just recalled and on

the strategy we put forward, declaring that everything had already been settled at (?IMET) [expansion unknown] during the 6 April USOR plenary session and that there was no longer anything to discuss. The presidium had read the report which was prepared at (?IMET) at the 6 April plenary session which was not attended by URD members because they were uninformed, and at which suspension measures or disciplinary actions were taken against members of the URD for reasons we do not know.

Faced with this refusal to hold discussion and with the will of the presidium to impose the fait accompli, the URD members pulled out after having recorded their disapproval in the meeting's report. Thus, they did not take part in the resource-pooling meeting between USOR, the civil society, and the Allies on 13 April at the People's Palace.

I would like to add that the URD members did not take part in any vote during this meeting, because no vote was conducted in their presence, let alone in their absence, since only one group stayed back at the meeting place and sought to impose its view. After all, in relation to whom and to what other viewpoint could any vote have taken place? This is why members of the URD refute and rebut the shameful lies that were published in the newspapers. [end recording]

Formation of New Political Party, UFOS, Announced

AB1904185694 Kinshasa Tc'e-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Excerpt] A new political party was created today. The Union of Social Forces [Union des Forces Sociales], UFOS, announced its formation this morning at the People's Palace press center during a news conference.

The new party intends to find solutions to the nation's problems. It springs from the ashes of civil society. This group has been set up to guide society's actions because civil society, which was supposed to be the product of the people's aspirations, is disconnected and resembles a 36-headed monster. This party, which is coordinated by Martin Kavundza, includes the following associations: trade unions, cultural circles, athletic clubs, nongovernmental organizations, student movements, and friendly societies.

The UFOS is therefore in solidarity with all these associations. It wants politicians to help defuse the situation. Martin Kavundza stressed that the party proclaims its independence from the other forces. It also strongly supports the gains of the national sovereign conference. [passage omitted]

Somalia**Sudanese Envoy Kidnapped; Ransom Demanded***AB2004101394 Paris AFP in English 0755 GMT 20 Apr 94*

[Text] Nairobi, 20 Apr (AFP)—Somali gunmen kidnapped Sudan's ambassador in Mogadishu and threatened to kill him unless a 100,000-dollar ransom was paid by Thursday [21 April], diplomats said here. 'Abd-al-Baqi Muhammad Hasan was abducted Tuesday by four men, who said they were from the Hawadle clan, as he walked across the road to his office from the hotel where he has lived since he was posted to Mogadishu a year ago. They sent a note to the embassy office on Tuesday vowing to kill the ambassador if the ransom was not paid within 48 hours.

A Sudanese diplomat went to Mogadishu on Wednesday to negotiate with the kidnappers, the diplomats said. Several foreigners including a United Nations official, a Red Cross worker and employees of a catering firm have been kidnapped in the past two months amid a mounting wave of lawlessness as U.S. and other Western troops pulled out. All were freed after negotiations through clan elders. In some cases the abductors dropped or drastically reduced their initial ransom demands, and none of the kidnappings seemed politically motivated.

Factions To Investigate UNHCR Worker's Death*AB1904171294 Paris AFP in English 1600 GMT 19 Apr 94*

[Text] Nairobi, April 19 (AFP)—The Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM) and the Somali National Alliance (SNA) have pledged to cooperate with all foreign humanitarian missions operating in southwest Somalia and to contribute towards a peaceful atmosphere in the region.

A statement, released here on Tuesday [19 April] and signed by SPM chairman Omar Jays, was reacting to Monday's attack on a UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) relief plane at the southwestern Somali town of Afmado, in which a Gambian UNHCR employee was killed.

In the statement, the two factions which control southern and southwestern Somalia also pledged that they would carry out investigations to determine who were responsible for the tragedy.

Alhadji Keba Sanneh, 53, was in an UNHCR plane arriving in the southwestern town from Nairobi when unidentified armed men opened fire, killing him, but four other people inside the aircraft escaped unhurt.

Sanneh was nominated last week by UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, as head of the cross border aid operations organised from Kenya since September 1992.

In her reaction to the death on Monday, Ogata said in Geneva that "the death will remind Somali leaders of the tragedy into which Somalia has been plunged and encourage them to renew their determination to find peace".

Tanzania**Government Renews Invitation for Rwandan Peace Talks***EA1904223794 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 19 Apr 94*

[Text] The prime minister and first vice president, Honorable John Malecela, has reiterated the government's invitation, calling on the warring parties in Rwanda to meet in Arusha on 23 April. Malecela was speaking to Mwanza regional leaders after receiving a report on the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and the government's activities on the first day of his visit to the region.

He said the government had made the call to the parties involved in the Rwandan conflict to discuss and achieve agreement on the Arusha accord. He called on them to implement a ceasefire and restore peace and harmony to the country.

The prime minister asked those involved to confirm, even through the news media, that they would participate in the Arusha talks on 23 April. He said Tanzania was prepared to continue to give all possible assistance to ensure that peace and stability were achieved in Rwanda. Malecela also assured the international community that officials of international organizations who were pursuing efforts to restore peace in Rwanda, had pledged to take part in any meeting aimed at achieving peace in Rwanda.

IFP-ANC-Government Memorandum of Agreement

*MB1904220794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2153
GMT 19 Jan 94*

[Statement issued by State President F.W. de Klerk, leader of the National Party, ANC President Nelson Mandela, and IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 19 April]

[Text] Delegations led by the state president, Mr F W de Klerk, leader of the National Party, Mr N R Mandela, president of the African National Congress and Chief Minister M G Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, met this morning at the Union Buildings and reached agreement on the attached memorandum of agreement.

The agreement follows intensive discussions between the parties yesterday and during the preceding days. The parties would, in particular, like to extend their warm thanks to Prof W A J Okumu of Kenya who played an important and helpful role in this process.

The parties expressed their satisfaction that the agreement will substantially contribute to their common goal of creating circumstances which will be conducive to the holding of a free, fair and peaceful election. It will help to ensure much greater inclusivity in the election process and will significantly address the underlying causes of tension and violence, particularly in kwaZulu/Natal and the East Rand.

They repeated the urgent appeal to their followers and to all South Africans which they made after the Skukuza summit on 8 April to end violence, to exercise maximum restraint and to pursue their objectives by peaceful means.

Pretoria 19 April 1994

Memorandum of Agreement for Reconciliation and Peace Between the Inkatha Freedom Party/KwaZulu Government and the African National Congress and the South African Government/National Party.

We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to peace and reconciliation in South Africa and agree to commit ourselves to the following:

1. The Inkatha Freedom Party agrees to participate in the April 26-28, 1994 elections for both the National Assembly and Provincial Legislatures.
2. All the undersigned parties reject violence and will therefore do everything in their power to ensure free and fair elections throughout the Republic of South Africa.
3. The undersigned parties agree to recognise and protect the institution, status and role of the constitutional position of the king of the Zulus and the Kingdom of kwaZulu, which institutions shall be provided for in the provincial constitution of kwaZulu/Natal immediately

after the holding of the said elections. The 1993 constitution shall for this purpose be amended before 27 April in accordance with Addendum A.

4. Any outstanding issues in respect of the king of the Zulus and the 1993 Constitution as amended will be addressed by way of international mediation which will commence as soon as possible after the said elections.

5. The South African Government undertakes to place the necessary facilities at the disposal of the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) as it may require in order to facilitate the full participation of the IFP in the April 26-28, 1994 election.

6. The undersigned parties will facilitate proper provision for:

- i) registration of the IFP
- ii) the IFP candidates list
- iii) marking by voters of ballot papers.

The undersigned parties hereby undertake to abide by the technical arrangements to be made by the Independent Electoral Commission to implement the matters referred to in subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) above in accordance with the details set out in Addendum B.

This agreement shall be implemented with immediate effect.

Signed by:

Mangosutho G Buthelezi president: Inkatha Freedom Party and chief minister of the kwaZulu government

State President F W de Klerk South African Government/National Party

President N Mandela African National Congress

Witnessed by: Prof W A J Okumu

[Dated] 19 April 1994 Addendum A

Amendment of Section 160 of Act 200 of 1993.

1. Section 160 of the Constitution is hereby amended by the substitution for the proviso to Subsection (3) of the following proviso:

"provided that a provincial constitution may:

(a) provide for legislative and executive structures and procedures different from those provided for in this constitution in respect of a province; and, (b) where applicable, provide for the institution, role, authority and status of a traditional monarch in the province, and (c) make such provision for the Zulu monarch in the case of the Province of kwaZulu/Natal". Amendment of schedule 4 to act 200 of 1993

2. Schedule 4 to the Constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the following paragraph to Constitutional Principle XIII:

"Provisions in a provincial constitution relating to the institution, role, authority and status of a traditional monarch shall be recognised and protected in the constitution". [no Addendum B as received]

Recognition of Zulu King in National Constitution

MB2004122694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Text] At a news conference in Durban, the facilitator of yesterday's historic agreement between the government, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the ANC, Professor Washington Okumu, said the agreement allowed Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini to be recognized in the national constitution. He said that last week's summit meeting at Skukuza had proposed that the king be recognized in the provincial constitution only.

IEC on Plans To Include IFP on Election Ballots

MB1904144594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 19 SAPA—A sticker with the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] name, initials and emblem will be affixed to the bottom of national and regional ballot papers, the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] said on Tuesday [19 April]. IEC Chairman Mr Justice Johann Kriegler told a press conference in Johannesburg the procedure was flawed but all parties had agreed to it in Pretoria on Tuesday.

The stickers will be affixed at individual polling stations before the ballot papers are brought to the issuing desk and handed to voters. Mr Justice Kriegler said the IEC had awarded the contract for printing the stickers to one firm after considering four possibilities.

IFP candidate lists would be vetted no later than Friday and published no later than the weekend, he said.

Mr Justice Kriegler said the procedure was flawed because parties did not appear in alphabetical order. The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] stickers, which also showed a colour picture of IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, would look different because they were printed on a white background. The ballot paper was marked.

If the IFP sticker crossed the line of the political party above it, the ballot paper would be spoilt, he said.

Mr Justice Kriegler could not say if this system would increase the number of spoilt votes, but said the complicated process left room for human error.

The stickers would not necessarily increase the number of election result disputes, he said. Each party had accepted the system and Mr Justice Kriegler believed this agreement would lessen the prospect of such disputes.

He congratulated the government, the African National Congress and the IFP on their agreement. It would make

the IEC's task of declaring the elections free and fair "infinitely easier" because all major political role players took part, he said.

The IFP's participation would reduce violence caused by political frustration and resistance to the electoral process in Natal, Mr Justice Kriegler predicted.

He would not disclose whose idea the stickers was. "It may even have been mine. I think it was," he joked, saying the idea had been thrown around on Saturday when he and the IEC chief director met the three political parties.

IEC Commissioner Ben van der Ross said a team had already been sent to kwaZulu/Natal to investigate setting up an additional 700 voting stations. Security at the stations was a concern and talks were being held with security forces in the area.

Sets Deadline for Candidate List

MB2004065894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] must submit its list of election candidates to the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] today. IEC Chairman Johann Kriegler says the commission will approve the lists by Friday so that they can be published by the weekend. Mr. Justice Kriegler said the IFP's decision to take part in the elections could cost millions of rands. An additional 700 polling stations have to be established in kwaZulu-Natal. Earlier it was reported that the state of emergency in kwaZulu-Natal would stay in force until the situation had improved.

Zulu King Appeals For Peace After Breakthrough

MB1904170394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1645 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] Durban April 19 SAPA—King Goodwill Zwelithini made an impassioned plea for an end to violence on Tuesday [19 April] after a political breakthrough saw the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] joining the election process, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. Speaking at his royal house at Nongoma, he thanked all parties involved in negotiations which he said had led to his demands on a Zulu monarchy being met.

A carnival atmosphere erupted at the kwaZulu capital, Ulundi, on Tuesday afternoon when the news was made known, with motorists hooting, women ululating, men bursting into tribal singing and dancing and youths toyi-toying [political dancing] in the streets.

Thousands of civil servants joined in the celebrations outside the Legislative Assembly buildings. Earlier a protest march by thousands of Zulus at Denny Dalton turned into an election campaign when the news was announced.

King Goodwill said he was above party politics and would not be supporting any particular party. He also expressed the hope that tensions which led to violence would now ease.

Urges IFP Support for Election

MB1904200294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] The demonstration against the election turned into a celebration near Ulundi today. There was jubilation in the area when thousands of people realized they will be able to vote. In an exclusive interview with the SABC, King Zwelithini said all Zulus should go to the polls next week. Gary Alfonso compiled this report.

[Zwelithini] A process has begun which will address the serious concerns of the Zulu nation and of the Zulu monarch, and that the Zulu nation should now fully support this process, including participation of the election in the hope that our claims and demands will be finally fulfilled [sentence as heard].

[Alfonso] Earlier in the day near Ulundi a Zulu and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] crowd came to the area to demonstrate. They had previously been told not to vote, and to ignore the state of emergency, and to continue their defiance campaign until the IFP's demands were met. But when the large crowd heard the news that the IFP was in the election fold, demonstrators turned into supporters and toyi-toyed [political dancing] in celebration.

In probably the party's first election address, IFP Central Committee member Albert Mxwango said his party's performance in the elections would surprise friend and foe. By late afternoon many people in towns around Ulundi had not heard the news. Those who had were carefully optimistic.

While most people in the Nongoma/Ulundi area appear positive about their new option, there is still a feeling of pessimism in party ranks that there may not be enough time left to canvas votes, and they say political activity in the area had been sadly lacking and voter education had suffered directly as a result of that. We just heard that thousands of IFP supporters have converged on Durban city center in what appears to be a spontaneous celebration of their party's participation in the election. It's understood the IFP supporters are to hold a victory march in central Durban in a short while.

Calls For End to Violence

MB2004065794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0605 GMT 20 Apr 94

[From the "Good Morning South Africa" program; italicized passage in English]

[Text] Soon after the announcement yesterday that the Inkatha Freedom Party was to participate in the election, Gary Alfonso spoke to Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini

on his call to the Zulus to vote, and the possibility that violence would now begin to decline.

[Begin recording] [Zwelithini] *The king doesn't participate in politics, in political party politics, so I don't think it would be good for a king to dictate to the people who must they vote for, and who must they not vote for, because I don't think by doing that, that wouldn't mean that the king now stands with other political parties. [sentence as heard] So I think the Zulus, as I know that they are affiliated in all different political parties, so it's not the duty for the king, actually, to tell them who must they vote for, who must they not vote for.*

[Alfonso] *Your Majesty, do you think all people in South Africa, or most people in South Africa, the overwhelming majority now going to the polls and voting, do you think that's enough to stop the violence?*

[Zwelithini] *Actually, it's something that needs to be looked at. It's not the throne, or the Zulu throne, that has caused violence in this country. The king has been there as a symbol of unity of his people, so the king was very much surprised to see that people are killing each other because of their differences in politics. So now, as far as I am concerned, the tension that has been increasing in between the political parties needs to come down, especially from the followers themselves, because the political leaders have been pleading to the people to stop this violence. But it means to me that it has never been actually addressed so much to the grass-root level, because those are the people who need actually to be addressed and to be reminded about peaceful structures which need to be put in practice most of the time. So I hope that with the announcements today in KwaZulu-Natal, the violence that has erupted in this province, it needs to come to an end today, and tomorrow. [end recording]*

Buthlezi Issues Statement on Election Agreement

MB1904194994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1902 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Statement issued by the Office of the President of KwaZulu on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 19 April]

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party's (IFP) Central Committee decided at a meeting held on Sunday the 17th April 1994 that it would contest the elections at the national and provincial levels if amendments to the constitution could be made to secure the Kingdom of KwaZulu and the future role of His Majesty, the king of the Zulus as a constitutional monarch.

The decision of the Central Committee was further made conditional upon the final formulations for provisions for the existence of the Zulu Kingdom and the role of His Majesty being agreed to through mediation.

In a series of meetings which took place on Sunday, Monday and today final agreement was reached securing the Kingdom of KwaZulu and the role of His Majesty. I

therefore am pleased to announce that the Inkatha Freedom Party will contest elections at the national and the provincial levels.

The entry of the IFP into national and regional levels will be made possible by suitable amendments to ballot papers and there will be certain relaxations to the procedures laid down for the registration of parties and the publication of electoral lists. I am pleased to announce that the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] and the IEC [Independent Electoral Commission] have promised their full co-operation to make the IFP's entry into elections possible.

The Inkatha Freedom Party has decided to make the kind of compromises which will make its entry into elections possible in order to avoid a great deal more bloodshed and carnage which we have been witness to in recent months.

Only the IFP held firm to principles right until the very last moment and did everything in its power to eliminate the very worst elements of the 1993 constitution. The best in the constitution can be attributed to the IFP's interventions and the long struggle it waged to ensure that the country benefited from a constitution which will lay the foundations for a democratic future.

Central to the IFP's concerns were the need to ensure viable regional government with the minimum interference by the state. It is to this end that the IFP finally managed to negotiate a secure role for His Majesty the king of the Zulu nation and the guarantee of the future existence of the Zulu Kingdom.

In securing these things the IFP has guaranteed that provincialism in the kwaZulu-Natal province will set standards which other provinces will be encouraged to adopt in their own search for their provincial constitutional futures.

The IFP had previously succeeded in securing amendments to the 1993 constitution which will enable provinces to adopt constitutions of their own choice. The IFP also secured the right of provinces to adopt constitutions which will not be confined by the structures laid down for provinces in the 1993 constitution.

The IFP's negotiation victory in securing the role of His Majesty the king of the Zulu nation and the continued existence of the Kingdom of kwaZulu is therefore a victory for the principle of self-determination from which the whole country will benefit.

I wish to convey my deep gratitude to Professor Washington Okumu for the role he played in making it possible to reach the agreement which will result in the IFP entering elections. He was an additional appointment as adviser to the international mediating team and remained on in South Africa when the other mediators left for their various international destinations. It was his personal intervention which made the final negotiation breakthrough possible.

When my spirits were down after the international mediation had been aborted, and I was leaving Johannesburg for Ulundi on Friday, April 15, I received a message at the airport from Professor Washington Okumu that he wanted to meet me at the airport and would be there in 20 minutes.

I have known Professor Okumu for more than 20 years having met him at a prayer breakfast in Washington and we have kept in touch on the basis of Christian fellowship.

I waited at Lanseria Airport for as long as I could on the morning of April 15th for Professor Okumu but as two of my colleagues had an appointment with His Majesty the king I had to leave. However, the aircraft has been air-borne for only a few minutes when I was told there was a problem and we had to turn back.

Fortunately Professor Okumu was still there and I said that it was as though God has prevented me from leaving, and I was there like Jonah brought back. I told Professor Okumu that my forced return was a God-send.

He insisted that everything should be done to try and see if lost mediation could be retrieved and that I should do everything I could to negotiate even at this late hour the IFP's participation in elections.

I shared with Professor Okumu the IFP's problems—the fact that the IFP took a decision not to participate because of its serious concerns regarding His Majesty the king which had not been met, and that I could not disregard that. If I did so, I would be committing treason.

Professor Okumu said that everything notwithstanding, he was going to see Mr Mandela, whom he has known a long time as well as President de Klerk.

I had hardly arrived back in Ulundi on Friday when Professor Okumu telephoned and said he had been in touch with the government who said they were quite prepared to look at the concerns I expressed. Professor Okumu was very firm and said I should telephone the state president at 3 o'clock that afternoon.

Before I did so, the state president telephoned and asked me what it was I wanted to say to him. I said that I gathered from Professor Okumu that he wanted to talk to me and I gave him the background. The state president told me that the issue of the IFP's participation was sympathetically looked at by the government. They were prepared to look at participation on a regional level but I told the state president that there was no way the IFP would participate at regional level only—the IFP had support all over South Africa. The state president said he was quite prepared to look at the possibilities.

I said the only way this could be done was if the issue of His Majesty the king was addressed. The state president said a special session of Parliament could be called to effect amendments to the 1993 constitution. I reminded the state president that His Majesty said he wanted matters dealt with before elections.

On Saturday Professor Okumu telephoned again. On Sunday we met in Durban where we both were attending the Jesus rally organised by Africa Enterprise. Professor Okumu gave me a draft of a proposed agreement which could be entered into between myself, the president of the ANC and the South African Government. The draft incorporated many of the answers to our needs and I gave my provisional approval to it.

Professor Okumu said he was flying to Cape Town to talk to Mr Mandela. I showed the draft to Mr Jacob Zuma and Minister Danie Schutte who were also at the rally, before I put it before the Central Committee because that is the way I exercise my leadership—referring all crucial matters to the Central Committee which is the final decision-making body between general conferences.

By arrangement with the state president I met him in Pretoria yesterday the 18th April. I was pleasantly surprised to find the draft agreement had been shown to Mr Mandela who said he wanted to study it for clarification.

After further negotiations the draft agreement with the necessary amendments was accepted by myself, Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk.

I wish to pay tribute to Professor Okumu. He is a really remarkable man who studied under Dr Kissinger at Harvard. I pay tribute to the shuttle diplomacy he initiated and what has been achieved through it.

I wish also to pay tribute to both President FW de Klerk and Mr Mandela for the fact that they were receptive to the suggestions made to the three of us by Professor Okumu.

I believe that as a result of the signing of this memorandum of understanding, South Africa may well have been saved from disastrous consequences of unimaginable proportions and has been put on a course which I hope will lead to longlasting peace, democracy and meaningful federalism.

IFP Spokesman Explains Participation Decision
MB1904200794 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1730 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Interview with IFP spokesman Dr. Ziba Jiyane by Leslie Mashokwe on the "Newsline" program in the Johannesburg studio—live]

[Text] [Mashokwe] We are now being joined by Dr. Ziba Jiyane of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. Good evening to you, Dr. Jiyane.

[Jiyane] Good evening to you, Leslie.

[Mashokwe] Many people are now happy with your participation. It almost presupposes that people were concerned about your exclusion?

[Jiyane] Yes, many thoughtful South Africans were concerned. But, indeed, God is able. We are now able to be in the election and give our people a chance to make a choice.

[Mashokwe] What happened? Why all this sudden change of heart?

[Jiyane] There are several reasons. Of course you know about the very special gentleman from Kenya who came here, who is a man of God, and who was able to relate to the chief minister and president of the IFP, and the president of the African National Congress, and you know we were just there on the brink, and we saw the abyss, and fortunately the last minute we all shrunk back. So many corpses would have gone by, people would have died, but we are Christians, and nobody would ever benefit from that, and I'm glad we shrunk back from the abyss.

[Mashokwe] What did he say to you that was so special. I mean, we talk here of a tough proposal that he presented to Inkatha and the ANC in Durban on Sunday. What was contained in it?

[Jiyane] Well, the draft proposal I've shown you at the beginning here, it contains a possibility of Parliament coming together to make an amendment that satisfies what his majesty, the king of the Zulus, has asked for—that is, an entrenchment and protection for the kingdom, plus which says something definite about the constitutional issues that are outstanding, that they will be resolved through mediation after the election. But now, particularly the coming together of Parliament, and putting this in the constitution of 1993, was a major point that enabled us to say we could go in.

[Mashokwe] What is different that you were offered in Johannesburg as opposed to what was being offered at Skukuza, the Kruger National Park, a week or so ago?

[Jiyane] Well, at Skukuza obviously, for one thing, there was no agreement—there wasn't. It merely actually frustrated the whole thing. The other side, I wouldn't mention which one, was reluctant to allow Parliament to come and make this on black and white in the constitution. That possibility was not there at Skukuza.

[Mashokwe] I'm trying to understand exactly what was so special today, because seemingly the positions of say the ANC and the government, vis-a-vis the proposal in Skukuza, has not changed. It's only the entrenchment of the writing in of this agreement about the king, that has changed the whole atmosphere?

[Jirs?] Yes, of course, but you remember, Leslie, that one of the fundamental problems of the whole process is lack of trust, given the animosity and the killings. Now because of this lack of trust, for example, we, the IFP, couldn't go in knowing that there was no assurance that after elections there would in fact be consideration to his majesty's call for the recognition of the Zulu kingdom. I

mean commitments on paper without any legal commitment, something that would be justiciable in a court of law for example, and something that the whole world would say, if you renege on, you would be actually saying you're no longer for the rule of law. Now it's a matter of trust that does not exist, that will be built over time. But at least this action of going to call Parliament goes a long way to assure us that we are not going to be taken for a ride.

[Mashokwe] Okay, we're talking about say something like Article 54 here, because we've had now something like Article 53, which entrenches self-determination in a way. What is different from that article?

[Jiyane] Well that principle, like all principles, is just a general principle. We were talking of a specific case of the Zulu kingdom with a lot of people in support of that view, and history behind us, which we needed to be there in the constitution, because if it was not there, there wasn't going to be a way of living in South Africa with the understanding that all the uniqueness of South Africa is taken into consideration. The Zulu kingdom is a special case. Even the president of the African National Congress has recognized this, but we knew because of the depth of feeling among Zulus, particularly in kwaZulu/Natal, that if that question was left unresolved after the constitution, because of this general principle, because for example there is no assurance that the issue of a volkstaat [homeland] will be resolved just because there is that principle. [sentence as heard] But on the question of the Zulu kingdom, we couldn't take a risk in terms of not committing people legally, you see, to the....[pauses] But of course we know that the greatest guarantee is not the legal and what [as heard]. It is the political muscle which we are going to show electorally, and the fact that the Zulu kingdom and the Zulu people will still be there after elections, and God forbid any politician who would try to play tricks with that. Of course they would be responsible.

[Mashokwe] Are you going to be able to persuade your followers to accept that you've now changed your mind, you're now into elections? Is it not too late?

[Jiyane] Well, our followers have been fighting for the interests that the IFP has articulated, plus the fact that because the IFP historically has the bulk of its membership in Zulu, the fact that the Zulu king, his majesty, had to be catered for. Now they have agreed. They will call Parliament. Everybody will see on the screens that they are going there to meet about the issue of his majesty, the Zulu king. Now anybody who didn't know—I mean, it would only be people who didn't know why we were out of elections. That was one of the important issues, and the other one—that is, the constitutional differences, will be addressed through mediation.

[Mashokwe] Are you going to accept the outcome of the elections without any hesitation. Won't you say you came in late, therefore you will not accept the outcome?

[Jiyane] Well, it's difficult for anybody to say they would accept the outcome of the elections unless they are asked: Will you accept the outcome of free and fair elections.

[Mashokwe] Will you call them free and fair?

[Jiyane] Well free and fair elections, yes.

[Mashokwe] No doubt?

[Jiyane] Why should there be doubt. But if they are not free and fair, no politician can say they will accept such.

[Mashokwe] In your region, in kwaZulu/Natal, you have not been electioneering; you have not been electioneering anywhere else. Is that not putting you in a disadvantage. Won't you use that as an excuse to say we fared badly because we were not electioneering?

[Jiyane] Well, you yourself know it wouldn't be an excuse; it's a fact. We know it now that we're at a huge disadvantage; we haven't educated our people as much as other people on voter education and we haven't had funds. I mean, we know all those disadvantages, but to us what counted more than anything was when we saw the (?possibility) of this abyss and the corpses that would go with it, and we said no we would not be held responsible, even if as a party we will suffer so many disadvantages. If we've saved lives, to us that was more important.

[Mashokwe] What about the fact that some cynics are saying you are going to disappear into oblivion come the 27th of April anyway?

[Jiyane] That's laughable. The Zulu nation would never disappear?

[Mashokwe] No, no, the politicians in kwaZulu at Ulundi. We have a new order coming into place, and you would disappear?

[Jiyane] Yes, those are people who think we are there because of kwaZulu government, as we always say the Zulu nation is there, irrespective of the Bantustan structure. In fact, we went there knowing it was an apartheid structure, but which we wanted to use to avert, to divert, the course of other Bantustan leaders who wanted to take independence. That's why we grafted in a legitimate Zulu kingdom structure there, and now if that goes, that doesn't mean that the people who deliberately with wide open eyes went into it to use it, and we've used it successfully to stop the apartheid system of separate development and negotiations, and the (?trical) constitution without Mandela, and so on and so forth. Now if that goes, that does not mean that the people of that area will go. They will be there, and they have a king.

[Mashokwe] Dr. Jiyane, talk to me about this Zulu kingdom. If it comes into being, does that assure Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi of a position as premier or adviser to the king, as he is now?

[Jiyane] Well, that's the wrong way to ask the question, because this is a problem even with the king. The

problem is not positions and assurances; the problem is the kingdom of kvaZulu, a historical reality. Now Chief Buthelezi, our leader, is the president of the IFP; he is a politician, a hardbitten politician, and that's why he is going through an election, which you know, ironically, Leslie, people have said we are afraid, we are afraid of elections, but very few politicians would have been as brave as Dr. Buthelezi, to go into an election with so few days. I mean such a short time, They will be scared, but he's not scared because the support is there. So he depends on that, he has the support and he's not scared of elections. Few politicians would take that as he has done.

[Mashokwe] Dr. Jiyane, thanks for your time and for talking to us.

Tutu Praises IFP Election Participation Decision
MB1904162794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1609 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 19 SAPA—Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu said on Tuesday [19 April] the sun was shining over South Africa at news the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] would take part in the elections. "It is just like a dream. I am just over the moon. This new dawn was going to be one that was overcast but now the sun is shining," he said in a statement from Cape Town. "We are not going to cease giving thanks to God. We have a God of surprises, who performs miracles all the time."

IFP Decision To Participate 'Widely Acclaimed'
MB2004064594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Text] The historic agreement paving the way for the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] participation in the elections has been widely acclaimed both locally and internationally, and Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi received a hero's welcome on his return to Ulundi. He was welcomed at the airport by cabinet ministers, members of the legislative assembly, tribal leaders and thousands of IFP supporters. In Durban hundreds of IFP supporters gathered at the party's information office in a festive mood last night to celebrate the decision.

American President Bill Clinton welcomed the agreement, reconfirmed his support for South Africa during the transition period. He said South Africa had potential to reverse the world trend to toward greater ethnic division by establishing a powerful model for democratic reform and national reconciliation. The UN Security Council welcomed the agreement, and Secretary General Butrus-Ghali said he was thrilled.

The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] says the IFP's decision to participate is a significant development for the economy. SACOB said the inclusivity would encourage foreign and domestic perceptions of stability in the country.

Freedom Front Leader Welcomes IFP Decision

MB1904173694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen welcomed the announcement that the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] will participate in the election. General Viljoen said in Tzaneen he believed that an election, which included all the parties, was necessary.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Pieter Theron] Gen. Viljoen addressed a group of people consisting of community leaders, businessmen, and farmers in the town. He said the Afrikaner and the Zulu both believed in self-determination and that an alliance with the Zulus was a possibility after the election.

[Viljoen] I am very happy that it will now be possible for us to join hands in the future when it comes to negotiating on principles such as self-determination, and also when it comes to the improvement of the constitution.

[Theron] The Inkatha Freedom Party's decision to participate in the election will apparently have an effect on right-wing groups, which up to now did not want to take part in the election. The signing of an agreement later this week between the Freedom Front, the ANC, and the government concerning self-determination will also probably influence certain right-wing leaders to support participation in the election. [end recording]

AWB: IFP 'Capitulation' Will Not Stop Conflict

MB2004111794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0900 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Text] The AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] says that despite the IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] decision to take part in the election, conflict between Zulus and Xhosas is inevitable, which will cause South Africa to become another Rwanda. The organization said it was not surprised at what it called the Zulu leadership's pathetic capitulation to the Xhosa-led ANC in view of its betrayal by the government.

IFP Youth Brigade Calls Off Mass Action Plans

MB1904175294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1740 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Report by L. Elias]

[Text] Johannesburg April 19 SAPA—There will be no mass action by the Witwatersrand branch of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] Youth Brigade in central Johannesburg until after the election, Branch Publicity Secretary Mandlakayise Magubane said on Tuesday [19 April] night.

Speaking after a meeting of the group's leaders in Johannesburg, he said the organisation would now dedicate itself to campaigning for the election "right up to the last minute". "Although we are not happy with the fact that

the poll date will not be postponed, we are going to do our best to win the election," he said.

He appealed to all former IFP supporters who had joined other political parties "just so they could take part in the voting process" to come back into the IFP fold.

Businessmen and workers in central Johannesburg have been concerned since last week that there would be an IFP march through the centre of Johannesburg coupled with stayaways threatened by the Youth Brigade. "We have stopped all rolling mass action to concentrate on the election," Mr Magubane said.

Police Ban IFP Gatherings in Johannesburg

MB2004083894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0301 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Text] Johannesburg April 19 SAPA—Police on Tuesday [19 April] prohibited any gatherings in the Johannesburg and Randburg magisterial districts by the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) or its youth wing.

The ban by regional police commissioner Lt-Gen J. Calitz includes IFP gatherings in Alexandra township. The IFP Youth Brigade announced on Tuesday it was suspending mass action until after the elections. "The holding of any Inkatha Freedom Party, Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade or Zulu gathering or procession is hereby prohibited," Gen Calitz said in a statement.

Gen Calitz said the ban was effective between midnight Tuesday and midnight on Wednesday. "No person shall attend any gathering in the open air," he said.

Wrap-Up of Thokoza Violence; 5 Killed, 40 Wounded

MB1904175194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1709 GMT 19 Apr 94

[By Jono Waters]

[Excerpts] Johannesburg April 19 SAPA—At least five people were killed and more than 40 were injured in running battles between hostel dwellers and Thokoza township residents on Tuesday [19 April]. But by mid-afternoon calm had returned to the strife-torn East Rand township as the SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] helped the National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] restore order.

In the morning, groups of African National Congress supporters, some armed and others waving party posters, led several charges on the hostel but were rebuffed by handgun and automatic fire. SAPA reporters on the scene saw at least five vehicles ferry wounded victims to Natalspruit Hospital.

Hospital officials told SAPA that by 6PM five people had died. Police said four people had been killed and reported on Tuesday morning they had found the bodies of two people in East Rand townships.

Wits Command spokesman Maj Christo Visser said the army was lending "limited support" to the peacekeepers at the NPKF's request. At least a dozen SADF troop carriers rolled down lower Khumalo Street—the centre of Tuesday's fighting near the "Angola" Hostel—around lunchtime. [passage omitted]

Referring to the IFP's decision to participate in the election, Mr [Tokyo] Sexwale [ANC official] said it was regrettable that only after all the deaths in East Rand townships, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi had finally "capitulated". Mr Sexwale said he did not think violence would end instantly. "He (Mr Buthelezi) started something that will take a long time to control."

He also accused Mr Buthelezi of misleading the Zulu people by telling them they could now participate in the elections after maintaining the opposite for so long. Hostel dwellers should take note of that.

Mr Sexwale vowed to turn the hostels into family units. "There is seven days left and then we will come to power and turn them into places where human beings can live."

After his address late on Tuesday afternoon, Mr Sexwale went to the NPKF headquarters in Thokoza to put forward the ANC's demands. After more than two hours of negotiations with NPKF officials he addressed about 300 residents, calling on them to support the peacekeeping force in the township.

The IFP—whose supporters dominate the hostels—had called for the NPKF's withdrawal from the East Rand townships by 5PM on Tuesday. [passage omitted]

ANC's Sexwale Comments

MB2004070194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0134 GMT 20 Jan 94

[Report by K. Swart]

[Text] Johannesburg April 19 SAPA—African National Congress PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] leader Tokyo Sexwale on Tuesday [19 April] strongly criticised the National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] commander in Thokoza, Col Quinton Painter.

Addressing journalists at the NPKF's Thokoza base camp, after a day of raging gun battles between hostel dwellers and residents in the East Rand township, Mr Sexwale said Col Painter was restraining the unit from effectively keeping the peace. "He is restricting them to patrols and when they are shot at they are not allowed to return fire."

Officers and troops were frustrated, he said. They disarmed many township residents and wished to do the same in the hostels but were prevented from doing so by their commanding officer, who was operating under the direction of someone above him in the NPKF. NPKF spokesman Col Connie van Rensburg said he would

respond to Mr Sexwale's allegations when he had gained more information about the matter.

Both the SADF [South African Defense Force] and the NPKF were deployed on Tuesday in an attempt to quell the latest violence on the East Rand. "We came here to look at the situation, to talk to the people and to find out from the NPKF what the essence of the problem was. We learned from their officers they are operating under extreme difficulties which makes it very difficult for them to execute their tasks," said Mr Sexwale.

The force had not been deployed in the same numbers as its SADF counterpart, he said. The army had operated in Thokoza with 2,500 men, while the NPKF had only 1,000 in the area. Two battalions at De Brug, the NPKF base in Bloemfontein, were supposed to be in Thokoza. Mr Sexwale said the peacekeeping force's equipment was of an inferior standard and it had fewer vehicles.

The SADF had pulled out of Thokoza without providing the NPKF with information about flashpoints and areas that needed patrolling. "They have had to learn as they go along," said Mr Sexwale.

The controversial SA Police Internal Stability Unit had been redeployed in Thokoza without the NPKF being informed and "a very volatile atmosphere exists between the various security forces".

Mr Sexwale said a structure had been established for contact between the NPKF and the community to build up confidence in the force.

Asked whether the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] late entry into the election race would help defuse the tension in Thokoza, Mr Sexwale said: "We want the elections to take place on the East Rand and we are very happy (IFP leader) Mr (Mangosuthu) Buthelezi capitulated from his stubborn position of not letting people vote. But he has left a terrible legacy of hate between residents and hostel dwellers."

The ANC would be working closely with the IFP to pacify the situation so that "our members and their members can vote". He urged Thokoza residents to support the NPKF as its job was to ensure the election took place.

ANC Issues Statement on Shooting

*MB2004065994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0159
GMT 20 Jan 94*

[Statement by the ANC on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 20 April]

[Text] ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region premier-elect Tokyo Sexwale and two officials, Paul Mashatile—secretary general and Obed Bapela—deputy secretary general, came under heavy gunfire today, Tuesday, 19 April, after addressing residents at the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) base in Thokoza.

Sexwale had earlier led a delegation of ANC PWV regional leaders and local leadership of Thokoza on a fact-finding mission and to address residents of the trouble-torn township. After addressing residents at about 16h00, the entourage moved to the NPKF base to verify residents allegations that the force's image was no longer credible.

The entourage, led by Mr Sexwale held a meeting with the second in command of the force and discussed the problems raised by the community. Soon thereafter, Mr Sexwale addressed residents inside the base and seconds after this address, heavy gun-fire was heard from the direction of the hostel next to the base. Officials, including Mr Sexwale, were forced to take cover and swiftly went to their cars to get out of the area.

The ANC PWV region condemns this senseless attacks on its leadership, whose sole purpose in the area was to diffuse the volatile situation in the area. Our visit in the area was also to call for joint co-operation of forces now in the area—SADF [South African Defense Force] and NPKF—and to listen to the grievances of both the community and the NPKF personnel.

The ANC will pursue, with all means at its disposal, to find resolution to the carnage that has engulfed the area and to ensure that free and fair elections takes place.

The ANC PWV region will release a statement tomorrow, 20 April 1994, on its plans and intervention to stop the carnage in the East Rand.

Thokoza 'Quiet'; IFP Demands Withdrawal

*MB2004072394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0734
GMT 20 Apr 94*

[Report by Jono Waters]

[Text] Johannesburg April 20 SAPA—Thokoza was quiet on Wednesday [20 April] morning following two days of violence between residents of the East Rand township and hostel dwellers.

An National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] spokesman said there had been no shooting overnight. Five people died and more than 40 were wounded in Tuesday's running battles between the two groups.

The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], which demanded the withdrawal of the NPKF by 5 PM on Tuesday, was sticking to their demand despite the political settlement reached on Tuesday for the IFP's participation in next week's election.

IFP Transvaal Political Director Themba Khoza said the NPKF must be removed "as quickly as possible" and replaced with the Internal Stability Unit. "This is a confrontational situation, they definitely have to remove the NPKF."

The Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] on Wednesday cancelled their planned "Operation Access"

tour of East Rand townships "due to the excessive violence and unrest". The IEC established "Operation Access" to help those parties promote their election manifestos in townships that feel they cannot campaign freely.

Peacekeeping Force Denies Confinement

MB2004113894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Text] The National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] has denied reports that it is confined to barracks in Thokoza on the East Rand, but defense force troops are still in the township. An NPKF spokesman said the defense force had not assumed the role of the peacekeeping troops. The area is reported to be quiet today after yesterday's fierce gun battles between hostel dwellers and self-defense units. Five people were killed and about 40 wounded.

Earlier the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] repeated its demand that the peacekeeping force should be replaced by the Internal Stability Unit as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the police are investigating reports that NPKF troops fired on police officers in Thokoza.

PAC Applies To Join Transitional Executive Council

MB1904162894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1559 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] Pretoria April 19 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] has applied to join the Transitional Executive Council [TEC]. The move, in the second last week of the TEC's existence, would allow soldiers of the PAC's armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, to join the National Peacekeeping Force.

Foreign Minister on NP Postelection Alliance in PWV

MB2004092694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Report by D. Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg April 20 SAPA—The National Party [NP] could enter into a post election alliance with two parties to gain control of the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha said on Wednesday [20 April].

Speaking at a press conference in Johannesburg, he said the NP stood a good chance of winning the region on its own or through an alliance with two parties which had similar policies. Mr Botha declined to name the parties, saying it would be improper to do so because they were presently opponents.

NP PWV premier designate Oulaas van Zyl said he had received a report by a reputable company showing the

African National Congress' support in the region had dropped to less than 50 percent.

If the ANC and Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] received less than 50 percent combined, the NP and other parties would work together anyway, he added.

Mr van Zyl dismissed reports that Johannesburg's old city council offices would house the new regional parliament, saying the venue would be decided after proper investigation. Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer added Soweto as a possibility.

Mr Botha suggested PWV was not a sufficiently romantic name for a province, and suggested the new region be entitled Transvaal.

Mr Meyer highlighted the importance of the province, saying it was the financial powerhouse of South Africa which, in turn, was the powerhouse of Africa.

Volksfront Reaffirms Election Boycott Decision

MB2004064494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0143 GMT 20 Jan 94

[Report by L. Elias]

[Text] Pretoria April 19 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] on Tuesday [19 April] reaffirmed its decision not to take part in next week's election, AVF leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg said in a statement. This final decision was taken at an AVF executive board meeting in Pretoria.

In a separate statement the AVF said it was surprised at the Inkatha Freedom Party's decision to take part in the April 26 to 28 poll.

The AVF called for an indefinite postponement of the election until a proper and inclusive solution was found. Dr Hartzenberg said the AVF had been unable to reach agreement with the Freedom Front on participation in the election and called on AVF supporters not to vote.

Less Than 500,000 Lacking Identification Documents

MB2004094494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Text] The Department of Home Affairs says fewer than 500,000 people are still without identity documents or voter's cards. The department says in a statement issued in Pretoria that more than 22 million potential voters are now in possession of the necessary documents. Thousands of identity documents have accumulated at the department's regional and district offices and applicants have been urged to collect them.

Further 22 Million Rands Available to Parties

MB2004094394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Text] The government has made available a further 22 million rands to political parties to contest next week's election. This follows a request from the Transitional Executive Council last week that the State Electoral Fund should be increased. The minister of state expenditure, Mr. Amie Venter, said the money would be distributed by the Independent Electoral Commission.

Parties Approach European Community for Direct Funds

MB1904192594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1852 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Report by A. Thomson]

[Text] Johannesburg April 19 SAPA—Nineteen parties contesting next week's elections on Tuesday [19 April] handed a memorandum to the European Community's election unit in Johannesburg, requesting election campaign funds allocated by the EEC be provided directly to them and not through the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC].

The request was made after a proposal tabled by the Federal Party at a meeting of the IEC's party liaison committee on Tuesday morning was carried by 14 votes to five. The proposal was that the EEC be approached to distribute the funds among the parties "in an equal manner".

A joint statement by the 19 parties said: "Due to the time constraints between now and the elections we feel an urgent decision on this matter is needed to ensure free and fair elections and a multiparty democracy."

The parties are the South African Women's Party, Green Party, Western Cape Federalist Party, Islamic Party, Africa Muslim Party, African Democratic Movement, Workers International, African Moderates Congress Party, Federal Party, Merit Party, Workers List Party, Right Party, Ximoko Progressive Party, Soccer Party, Luso-South African Party, Minority Front, United People's Front, Dikwankwetla Party and Women's Rights Peace Party.

South African Women's Party leader Sue Millard told SAPA: "The way in which the state electoral fund is administered completely sidelines the smaller parties and is not in the interests of the public. "The required signatures and opinion polls (required to qualify for funds) are not ideal ways of determining support. For example, a lot of people have to deal with intimidation."

Ms Millard said most of the parties opposing the proposal were those with ample funds, and it was clear who they were.

UN Observer Mission To Deploy 1,500 Observers

MB2004072294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2331 GMT 19 Jan 94

[Report by S. Denny]

[Text] Johannesburg April 19 SAPA—The United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa [UNOMSA] is to deploy 1,500 international observers to witness voting and ballot counting on April 26, 27 and 28. "The observers will help ensure that every eligible voter can participate in the electoral process without fear of intimidation and with the assurance that his or her vote is secret," UNOMSA said in Johannesburg on Tuesday.

The men and women from over 80 countries have arrived in the Johannesburg-Pretoria area and will be deployed throughout the country after briefing sessions this week.

Islamic Party Leader Resigns; Ordered To Return Funds

MB1904160054 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] The deposed leader of the Islamic Party, [IP], Dr. Abdulah Gamielien, has announced his resignation from the party. Dr. Gamielien, who was ordered by the Cape Town Supreme Court last week to repay election funds, said he had decided to hold onto the funds until the IP's leadership problems had been resolved. He told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news it was his intention to hand over the funds to a properly functioning body and not to a party that was in disarray. Dr. Gamielien said he would not vote in the coming election and called on Muslims to think carefully before voting for a Muslim-oriented party.

Weekly Views Parties' Election Advertising Strategy

MB1604092194 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 15-21 Apr 94 p 6

[By Mark Gevisser]

[Text] Pigs in police-hats, Hernus Kriel with a Pinocchio-nose, Winnie Mandela blown up big. The National Party [NP, Nats] asks blacks if they could look a doe-eyed rape-victim "in the eye and tell her you're giving a rapist the vote?" The Democratic Party [DP] asks coloureds if they could look a steely-eyed Helen Suzman "in the eye and say you're voting for the Nats?" "A better life for all"; "Be sure of a better life"; "Jobs, peace, freedom"—hype, hype, hype.

Look beyond the pig in the hat, though, and you'll find intricately devised campaigns. Millions have been spent by the ANC, NP and DP on print and radio advertisement. If it's hype, it's carefully managed. On the surface, the strategies governing the campaigns are:

- The ANC wishes to assure potential voters that it is well-prepared to assume government, and that current NP policies have bankrupted the country and plunged it into violence: "We cannot afford more of this."
- The NP wishes to make it clear that it has "made the change" to being truly multiracial and that black voters, too, have made the change and have come on board to support it.
- The DP wishes to emphasise that it alone can be entrusted with providing effective opposition to an ANC-led government; that the NP and the ANC, both corrupt, are in cahoots, and that only the DP can protect South Africans "from the abuse of power".

You could call the ANC's campaign dry, the NP's campaign dirty, and the DP's campaign elitist. But none of this is unintentional. This is advertising—applied psychology. The parties are products that need to be sold. Behind these surface images and words, there are a whole lot of subliminal messages and unspoken assumptions. And there are mounds and mounds of research. To begin with, both ANC and the NP have determined that the other is the only serious contender. And so, even though the DP's campaign is clever, witty and intentionally strident to dispel the party's namby-pamby image, it has been all but ignored by the two major players.

As in all ad campaigns, there are carefully-planned phases. The ANC's first phase, last year, was the people's forums, to give the impression of wide consultation. Then there was the "Our Plan" phase, which laid out, in simple terms, the basic tenets of the party's Reconstruction and Development Programme, accompanied by poetic-images of roses growing out of barbed wire or microphones attached to mops. Then there was the "contrast" phase, where the ANC compared its plan for the future with current NP government policy, accompanied this time by gritty snapshots of unemployed men and weeping women. The ANC is now moving into a "reassurance" phase: expect to see many comforting images of Nelson Mandela in the last week of the campaign. Strikingly absent from the ANC campaign has been hard-hitting negativity: no archival photos dredged up of Sharpeville or Soweto, or forced removals from District Six or Sophiatown. "It would be patronising to tell black South Africans that they've had a bad life under apartheid," says Ken Modise, responsible for the ANC account at Applied Marketing and Communications (AM&C), a division of Hunt Lascaris. "They don't need to be reminded."

ANC media man Joel Netshitenzhe gives another reason: "We have to acknowledge that the National Party has been successful in presenting itself as a transformed multiracial party. F.W. is not P.W.. So rather than going back to the evils of apartheid, we have to show that, even now, under the new transformed F.W., policies still discriminate against black people."

Modise notes that "everybody knows the ANC was a highly effective liberation movement. But will it be an

effective government? South Africans look to the ANC as the incumbent. We had to be substantial; we had to be serious, to show people that we had the where-withal to govern."

Eldad Louw is Modise's counterpart at the NP's ad agency, Optimum (a division of Saatchi & Saatchi). He believes that by mounting "a campaign of promises", the ANC dug itself into a difficult ditch. "Our research showed that there came a point when people could no longer believe all the ANC's promises; that they said, 'that's very nice, but can they deliver?'"

Enter the NP, setting out with the avowed intention of proving to voters—and particularly black voters—that the ANC is not capable of governing. "What we would have liked to say," says Paris Pitsilleles, a member of the Optimum team, "is the following: 'Look how good life was for the whites, now you can take part in it as well.'" As one NP ad puts it; "South Africa works, so why change it?"

From the very beginning of its campaign, the NP targeted African voters. This presented the party—and its advertisers—with a problem: "We treat the party as a product," says Pitsilleles. "And in the eye of the consumer, this particular product had a major fault. So we had to go about changing perceptions of it." This meant—in blunt terms—blackening it up.

Given that the NP cannot organise effectively in black areas because of intimidation, advertising has assumed an immense significance. Just as De Klerk's staged events with traditional leaders and cheering black NP supporters were calculated to beam the message into the living-rooms of unsure black voters, that there are black NP supporters, the NP's advertising campaign—particularly its latest series of straight-talk endorsements from black NP members—is calculated, according to Louw, to show potential supporters that "they are not alone, that there are others who feel the same way as they do."

Pitsilleles says: "We've been knocked for taking the emotional approach, but advertising is not about logic, it's about emotion". Precisely because the ANC is making an emotionally-charged call for the allegiance of black voters, "we have to take the emotional approach to negate this". And so, in an NP ad, one finds the textbook hear-tug image: the chubby soft-focus shot of a cute beribboned girl: "Vote ANC. And break her heart." Other NP ads, however, demand serious attention and have come in for fiery criticism.

Like the ad, flighted last week, showing slain Inkatha supporters outside ANC headquarters in Johannesburg, above a quote from THE SOWETAN saying: "We are sick and tired of the cynical use of ordinary folk who are also misinformed about the real causes for marches, for rallies and for the politics of today." Or like the series of ads attacking the ANC and the DP's call to give prisoners the vote. Most controversial was the ad featuring an

identikit of the Station Strangler: "Can you imagine the Cape Strangler having the vote? The ANC and DP can."

The ANC and DP attacked it as playing on the racist fears of coloured people, because the identikit is of a man more black than brown, but NP executive director Olaus van Zyl rejects this outright: "It wouldn't matter if the strangler was blue or white! He's a strangler! A murderer! The issue is, should he have the vote?"

Racist or not, Pitsilleides said the ad had immense effect among coloureds in the Western Cape, at whom it was targeted. And he answers criticism that it was cynical and manipulative by saying: "So what? It worked."

Therein lies a major difference of style between the two teams doing the ANC and NP campaigns. While Pitsilleides talks of selling a product, for example, AM&C copywriter Steve Shaw highmindedly explains why the ANC has not used catchy jingles—as the NP has—in its radio advertisements: "We're not selling dish-washing detergents, we're talking about the future of this country."

There's a moral righteousness to the team at AM&C; talk of "nation-building" abounds. Down the road at Optimum, however, the mood is hard-boiled: "Sure, the ANC campaign is efficient," says Louw. "But we're looking for effectiveness."

Their respective attitudes reproduce, almost exactly, the moods of the campaigns they are working for. Van Zyl goes out of his way to show that the NP campaign is not a negative one, citing research figures that show that black people do not go for negative campaigning. According to Van Zyl, the NP's "sheep in wolf's clothing" ad, which hit the ANC on the number of communists on its list, did not go down well among black voters. Nevertheless, the reality is the NP is the challenger in this campaign and, as the challenger, it has mounted a far more robust and strident attack against the ANC than vice-versa.

Whether this tactic has worked will only be known after the elections. One thing is certain, though: all three parties' professional and fine-tuned campaigns will change South African electoral politics for ever. For better or for worse, commerce has become an integral and indivisible part of election campaigning.

Weekly Papers Carries Political Parties Campaign Ads

National Party

MB1804154894 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Apr 94 pp 26, 28

[Full-page advertisements by the National Party accompanied by large photos of the people being quoted]

[Text][First advertisement] I'm a car mechanic and I'm voting National Party [NP].

My name is Darius Mokori, I am a car mechanic and I am going to vote for the National Party.

So are hundreds of other young, self-employed people like me, who are struggling to keep their small businesses going.

I work with my brother Aron, who is also going to vote NP—and we specialise in panel beating and respray jobs.

I worked for other people for 14 years—mostly in big garages—and I saw the damage that the ANC and their friends do to businesses, particularly the car business. There were strikes and stay aways and sanctions—and now hardly any cars are made in this country, and many good repairing firms have gone out of business.

Finally I was made redundant last year and I decided to set up on my own. It is a struggle—but I know it will be easier for me if the NP win, than if the ANC do.

You see, the NP believe in business—the ANC do not.

The NP want people to succeed—because that way they will make money and jobs for people and then we can all afford the things this country needs—like schools and hospitals.

The ANC do not want people to be successful—they want strikes and stay-aways. If you make any money, they will want try to take it away from you with heavy taxes. They will be corrupt like the rest of Africa.

The fact is they are not ready for power. They are promising too much—and they know they can't deliver. And they are trying to bully people and force everyone into line. Step out of line and they persecute you and threaten you and beat you up.

I know hundreds of people who are going to vote for the NP, but are just too scared to say so. As soon as the comrades find out, they approach you in the street and say they will necklace you.

But the vote is secret—so threats won't stop us voting for the NP.

I have big dreams for the future. I want to educate myself more. I want to study more about paint technology. I want to build up my business. These are the sort of dreams many young men have for the future.

So I ask myself: Who is best for education—the NP who will build it up, or the ANC who have destroyed it for black people?

And I ask myself: Who is best for business—the NP who will build it up, or the ANC who have destroyed it?

The only answer I can come up with to help me make my dream come true—is the NP.

BE SURE OF A BETTER LIFE

Vote for F.W. De Klerk and the new National Party

We've made the change

[Second advertisement] I am a teacher and I'm voting National Party.

My name is Winnie and I'm going to vote for the National Party. So are hundreds of other black teachers like me. We will not be intimidated.

Now we have the vote, we must put aside the past, and vote on one thing: Who will give us—all of us—the best future?

The answer is the NP.

I am a mother of two young boys; and like all mothers, I wonder what the future will bring for them.

I know for certain that their future will be a lot better under the National Party, than it ever would be under the ANC.

Only the NP has the strength and experience to run the country. The ANC can't. They just don't have the experience.

I have been teaching in a High School in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region for 17 years and, in that time I have seen the ANC and their friends destroy the education of a whole generation of township children.

It makes me so angry, because children are the future of this country.

The ANC are promising that everyone will have free education—but how on earth are they going to afford it? They have no hope of delivering on their promises.

The NP has a proper plan to get the money to build factories and businesses, so that the jobs will come—and then we will be able to build the schools and hospitals we need.

That way ALL our children will get the best affordable education, and we will be able to make the most of their gifts.

Also the ANC don't understand democracy—to them there is only their point of view. No one else is allowed an opinion. They are autocrats.

I try to teach my children to think for themselves. This is vital if we are to have a proper democracy in this country.

A lot of people say that their hearts are telling them to vote for the ANC. I tell them that their hearts are for emotion. This election is not about emotion. It is about the future, our future. Our children's future.

And only one party can deliver that: The NP.

BE SURE OF A BETTER LIFE

Vote for F.W. De Klerk and the new National Party

We've made the change.

More National Party Ads

MB1704120894 Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English on 17 Apr 94 pp 25, 27

[Full-page advertisements by the National Party; ads are accompanied by large photos of the people being quoted]

[Text] [First ad]

I am a pensioner and I'm voting National Party.

My name is Molly Mndungwana. I'm a grandmother, and I'm going to vote for the National Party.

The ANC's thugs threatened to burn my house down; but nothing will stop me—or hundreds like me—from voting NP.

I have three very good reasons:

First, my husband and I are on sickness pensions.

With the NP I feel my pension is safe; but I wouldn't trust the ANC. They promise everything to everyone. But where is the money coming from? They will run out of money—then where will my pension be?

Second, my son was stabbed to death in the street in 1987. I believe the violence in the townships has been encouraged by the ANC.

So if we vote for them I am sure the violence will get worse.

But if we vote for the NP, then the violence will get better. They believe in the law.

Third, because of my son's death, I am bringing up his two children who are 9 and 10 years old.

We live in a small two room house, and we all sleep in one room. We would like another room—and, in a few years, the children will need houses too.

The ANC promise houses for everyone. But where's the money coming from? They won't have the money.

I'm much more likely to get my extra room, if I vote for the NP. And my grandchildren are much more likely to get a house too.

Mr. de Klerk tells the truth. He has a plan to make the country rich—so we can afford the houses and to make our streets look nice.

He has the experience and the strength. He will not run out of money.

The ANC is full of ideas and dreams—but they have no experience.

The National Party has changed. Now we have the new NP and its got everyone in it of all colours. Mr. de Klerk is working for all of us. He is listening to all of us.

And the ANC can't bear it. They deny it. But it is true. They just want to kill people who disagree.

They came to me and said they were going to burn my house down. Let them kill me.

There will always be someone else who stands up for the NP—then they will have to kill them too. How can you vote for a party like that?

But you can vote for the NP. I know you will be safe with them.

I shall be at the polling station on the 27th with a badge with Mr. de Klerk's face on it. So everyone will know who I'm voting for.

BE SURE OF A BETTER LIFE

Vote for F.W. de Klerk and the New National Party

We've made the change [Second ad]

I was with the unions, now I'm with the National Party.

My name is Honest Shamase and I, like many other workers, will be voting National Party.

From 1986, I was strongly involved in COSATU'S [Congress of South African Trade Unions] activities. My task as a shop steward at Pep Stores was to represent the workers when they had a problem with management. I used to negotiate with management to reinstate those members that were fired or whatsoever.

My other task was to organise for strikes, boycotts or whatever was needed. I was also in support committees which helped to organise strikes at other companies.

After 2nd February 1990, after the State President announced that apartheid was no longer, that each and every one was free in South Africa, I thought it wasn't necessary for us to keep on striking, boycotting and so on. I thought now was the time to sit and negotiate with all parties involved.

What I didn't like about COSATU was that they used to call boycotts and strikes, especially when the ANC and the Government were in dispute. So whenever the ANC was not satisfied with Government they used to use the workers to protest against them.

But the ANC never asked the workers if they would support that boycott or stay-away.

And that action has cost millions of workers their jobs. They ended up in the street. So, I didn't like that action.

And then in 1993, at a COSATU special congress in Soweto, Mandela was addressing the workers, in fact, not addressing the workers but telling them to vote for the ANC. I didn't like that because not all the members of COSATU were ANC members, but we were being forced to vote ANC. The workers too should be free to vote for who they want.

As soon as I walked out of that meeting I went straight to the National Party and joined them. Since then, I've recruited many COSATU members to the NP and they were very willing to join because they also disliked the way the ANC was using them. It is the workers who suffer when their employers deduct from their salaries or fire them for not coming to work. But all this time Jay Naidoo is sitting in his office, doing his work, getting his salary, you know.

We can see that foreign investors don't like communists so we should not vote ANC. The NP is the only party that can create the economy to provide jobs. Even after the election we will still need to work to support our families, to give our children education, to pay our bonds and so on.

I have always looked after the workers and I can tell them now that voting NP is in their interest.

BE SURE OF A BETTER LIFE

Vote for F.W. de Klerk and the New National Party

We've made the change

African National Congress

MB1704170494 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Apr 94 pp 10-11

[Two-page advertisement by the ANC; left side of ad displays a full-page photograph of ANC President Nelson Mandela]

After April 27 there will be something more important than the ANC government. You.

The time for casting blame is over.

Now, more than ever, it is the responsibility of every person and every organisation—including the ANC—to ensure that we put an end to violence and get on with building a nation.

Our plan for a better life for all gives hope because it puts people first. It will create jobs, give every child 10 years of free, quality education, and provide the homes and infrastructure our people and country need.

The ANC wants you to feel secure in your rights. To feel free to express your views. To be secure in your homes. To be confident about the quality of education and the flourishing of your language and culture.

Above all, the ANC wants every South African to know that all our children will have the opportunity to realise their God-given potential, secure in family life in a peaceful and thriving society.

On April 27, use your vote to elect a government that is ready to take responsibility for the task ahead.

Let our respect and concern for one another be the very thing that pulls us together, so that we can at last work together as one nation. Then we will surely realise our goal of a better life for all."

A better life for all. Working together for jobs, peace and freedom.

Democratic Party

MB1704181394 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Apr 94 p 22

[Full-page advertisement by the Democratic Party; upper two-thirds of ad contains a picture of a brass bed with a white comforter, pillows, and drapes]

WHEN THE NATS GET INTO BED WITH THE ANC, GUESS WHAT HAPPENS TO YOU?

We know what you're thinking. The "new" Nats [National Party members] would never get into bed with the ANC, right?

Wrong. Because if you read on, you'll see that the Nats have already become the ANC's junior partners.

After the rioting in Johannesburg two weeks ago, FW de Klerk's government gave in to an outrageous ANC request not to search their headquarters. (This means the people who shot protesters, or perhaps innocent bystanders, from this building may never be identified.)

In the past few months the NP and ANC also agreed to keep Detention without Trial.

And their deals go back even further than this.

At negotiations last year, the Nats even caved in on the issue of Federalism, so we're now faced with a possible civil war.

These examples all show one thing: you can't trust FW and his "new" Nats to be an effective opposition.

Make no mistake, if you want your rights and interests to be protected after the election, you'll need a party that will stand up to the ANC, not give in to them.

So vote for the Democratic Party.

Then when the ANC and the Nats get into bed together, you won't have to take it lying down."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY. PROTECTING YOU FROM THE ABUSE OF POWER.

Inkatha Freedom Party

MB1704183794 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Apr 94 p 32

[Full-page advertisement by Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP]

[Text]

We've done our duty.

One week ago to the day, after weeks of exhaustive negotiations, the IFP and the ANC agreed on the terms of reference for international mediation. It was a solemn contract between us and was submitted to the mediators.

On the basis of this, some of the most eminent men in the world arrived in South Africa on Tuesday, to start mediation the following day.

The ANC however, tore up the Sunday agreement which had been made by national chairman Mr Thabo Mbeki. If the ANC can tear up a covenant like that, what value can be attached to its word?

Our fellow South Africans, we know you will now understand why we cannot accept the ANC's word and why we insist that your rights can only be safeguarded in cast-iron constitutional guarantees.

We negotiated in good faith for more than 15 long years before the National Party recognised the wrongness of its ways and decided to break with apartheid. We have done so since February 2 1990.

The ANC showed bad faith at CODESA and then held the country to ransom through violent mass action. The Government buckled and has negotiated in bad faith in the Multi-Party Negotiating Forum. It is this that has brought our country to the brink of disaster.

A Power for Good.

We promise you that we will find a way to bring peace, democracy and development to our country."

If you want to help us build a better future, you can do so by supporting us financially. Out account details are:

First National Bank, Greyville, branch number 22 27 26

Account number: 600040444

Account name: IFP Election Fund

Christian Democratic Party

MB1704164794 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 April 94 p 5

[Quarter-page advertisement for the African Christian Democratic Party, ACDP]

[Text]

When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice.

Peace can only come as a result of repentance, forgiveness and reconciliation.

The ACDP believes in government by the people, so that individuals and communities can take charge of their own lives. Local government should enjoy real power over all aspects of public responsibility. Social services should be funded by the State and the Region, but THEY

MUST BE CONTROLLED BY THE COMMUNITY. For the first time communities should be given the authority to prioritise their own needs, without State interference. This is real empowerment of the people.

The ACDP believes that via local referendums, you should be able to vote regularly on a single issue, without having to wait for five years for another election. YOU should decide whether you want to build schools, clinics, houses or training centres. YOU should decide on job creation priorities.

YOU should be able to decide your own future, without having self appointed leaders thrust upon you. Too much power leads to corruption. Vote for yourself. Vote ACDP. It's time for Christians to stand up and be counted.

[The ad also has a photograph of candidate Kenneth Meshoe next to a voter's checkmark and the enjoinder "It's Time to do it God's way. Put your vote by the cross."]

Public Service Forum Established To Ease Transition

MB1904083194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2244 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Report by P. Bulger]

[Text] Pretoria April 18 SAPA—The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] on Monday [18 April] established a Public Service Forum to ease civil servants into post-election administrations.

Members of the TEC's management committee made the announcement after a day long meeting with public servants from central government, the TVBC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states and the self-governing territories. Public sector unions were also represented.

The forum was formed to "ensure that in all matters relating to the public service during the transition period there will be transparency, consultation and employee participation". The forum would deal with issues like promotions, pensions and salary parity, TEC Management Committee Member Pravin Gordhan said.

He was speaking after a plenary session which followed 11 separate meetings of public sector workers in Pretoria. The meetings were held following continuing discontent among public sector workers, in particular in the homelands where vital sectors of public service provision have broken down by striking workers demanding their pensions and job security in future administrative arrangements.

The TEC's task force on the public service, comprising trade unionist Philip Dexter and Administration Minister Sam de Beer, was mandated to attend to a number

of issues in which disputes have arisen, among them the threatened breakdown in health services and outstanding allowances.

The forum will meet for the first time on Wednesday this week.

Speaking after the plenary session, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said the reorganisation of South Africa's civil service structure was going to require hard work. "The transition is going to require rationalisation of the various administrations into one central and nine provincial governments. It is going to require good management. We all have to work hard to achieve these goals," Mr Meyer said.

He said the TEC was the one body that was in a position to give civil servants valid reassurances on their future.

African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said civil servants would be in the forefront of a new government.

"The new government of national unity will be able to rely on the civil service of our country serving under a new flag and a new constitution," he said.

He said South Africa was entering a "very trying period".

"The election is really going to have to rely on you if it is going to succeed," Mr Ramaphosa said.

SAPU Urges Kriel To Address Members' Grievances

MB1904074394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2334 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Text] Pretoria April 18 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel should address police members' grievances instead of accusing them of radicalism, the SA [South African] Police Union [SAPU] said on Monday [18 April].

SAPU National Organiser Gerhard van der Merwe was reacting to Mr Kriel's response to a vote of no-confidence in him, passed at a SAPU meeting in Cape Town on April 15. The vote of no-confidence was accepted after Mr Kriel's office denied the SAP [South African Police] had morale problems, said Mr van der Merwe. "His response to the vote was that SAPU should stop trying to overtake Popcru (the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union) in radicalism. The obvious thing to do would be to effectively address these grievances rather than accuse SAPU of radicalism," he said.

Mr Kriel's attitude aggravated the already volatile situation at grassroots level and was not in the interests of the police or South Africa.

SADF Says Integration of Forces 'Progressing Well'*MB1904183094 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
19 Apr 94 p 7***[Report by Norman Chandler]**

[Text] The South African Defence Force [SADF] says the integration of various military forces in the country into a national defence force is progressing well. It has denied outright that it is "dragging its feet" over the matter, as alleged by Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] (MK) commander Joe Modise in Bloemfontein at the weekend.

The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) comes into being next Wednesday as a successor to the SADF. It will comprise MK, members of the Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei and Transkei defence forces and, later, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] forces.

General Georg Meiring, Chief of the SADF, told THE STAR yesterday that Modise's allegation was not true. The SADF had presented a comprehensive proposal regarding integration in October but this had been rejected. Subsequently it was decided to form a multi-party team to plan and facilitate integration and this had only recently got off the ground.

"This team went through a planning process aimed at accommodating people in the assembly areas, the end result being the same plan that was originally rejected," Meiring added.

He said he was confident that the integration process was progressing well. "Planning is a joint effort and cannot be laid only at the defence force's door. We are adamant that integration should be a success."

Modise said he suspected the SADF had "its own agenda" and wanted to delay the integration process in the hope it could stay in command and determine who joined the SANDF. "This we will not allow. We are very worried about it ... but we are going to ensure that integration takes its course once a new government comes in". He said the SADF had previously had facilities for Citizen Force intakes of up to 20,000 new recruits but had now "reluctantly identified three of its bases where MK members could assemble".

Mercenary Comments on Activities in Angola*MB1904164794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 18 Apr 94*

[Interview with Lafras Luitingh, founder of Executive Outcomes security firm, by announcer Max du Preez on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Du Preez] I have with me Lafras Luitingh, one of the founders of Executive Outcomes. Good evening, Mr. Luitingh.

[Luitingh] Good evening, Mr. du Preez.

[Du Preez] Dogs of War [preceding words in English]—why do you romanticize war?

[Luitingh] I think that was a name given to us by the press, and that is how we arrived at Dogs of War.

[Du Preez] But what is it? What I am trying to determine what makes people like you move from one war to another? Does it have to do with a type of personality? Is that what you do? Are you addicted to war?

[Luitingh] I was trained in the South African Defense Force [SADF], and I served in some or other state department, until the closure of the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau], after which I found myself jobless. With my qualifications, relating to war techniques, I tried to find work, but it was difficult until an opportunity presented itself. We were first trained by the South African Defense Force, then Executive Outcomes, Military Intelligence [MI], and thereafter the Angolan army trained us.

[Du Preez] Tell us about Executive Outcomes. Who heads this organization? Who belongs to it?

[Luitingh] Executive Outcomes was established in 1989 by Eben Barlow to train the SADF. This training, as I have said, was for MI and several courses were offered to those people.

[Du Preez] Eben Barlow is himself a South African and a former member of the Force?

[Luitingh] Eben Barlow is a former member of 32 Reconnaissance Wing, and he is also a former member of the Force. Last year at Soyo, Executive Outcomes was offered a contract to secure oil installations inside Soyo, and I was one of the members hired by Executive Outcomes to do this work. Thereafter, I became part of Executive Outcomes, and along with Mr. (Nico Palim) of Executive Outcomes we made a proposal to the Angolan Government to train their soldiers and restructure their army.

[Du Preez] Who are the men who were recruited. Are these men former CCB, Koevoet [former Namibian police counterinsurgency unit], 32 Battalion forces?

[Luitingh] Yes, we recruited former CCB members, former special force members, Koevoet members, 32 Battalion members, paratroopers, and several other Defense Force division members to assist us in training operations in certain areas.

[Du Preez] Excuse me, but I find it strange—former soldiers, people like you who have a proud record, as I have heard, in the reconnaissance commando, people who have fought against communism and who have a long history of this—how did it come about that when you became unemployed in the new army, that you

turned to this side? Wouldn't it have been more predictable for you to align yourselves with the right-wing, because I understand that there are people who have joined the right-wing?

[Luitingh] That is possible. I don't know about this. The reason we are in Angola....[pauses] As you will remember, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is comprised of freedom fighters who fought for democracy within Angola, and at that stage when we helped them we fought against communism and for democracy in Angola. An election took place in Angola, won by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and lost by UNITA. They are the democratically elected government inside Angola, and they are recognized by, among others, our government and the Americans. The UN declared this election free and fair. We are now working with the Angolans, still for the freedom of Angola.

[Du Preez] Don't you find it strange to first fight alongside a unit and then against it?

[Luitingh] For me, not at all. I did not enjoy working with UNITA. I regarded them as a lot of crooks and liars. So I do not feel strange. I can't say how others feel.

[Du Preez] Why do you say crooks and liars?

[Luitingh] Because I think Colonel Breytenbach summed it up very well approximately two years ago, when he said they were poor soldiers, that they were smuggling ivory and diamonds. Jonas Savimbi murdered more of his own people—more Angolans than anyone else—those who rebelled against him. He also, among other things, during the time he lived in Luanda during the elections, shot policemen and buried them in his garden. I saw this happening. UNITA is a terrorist organization at this stage and their leader is a criminal.

[Du Preez] Mr. Breytenbach says you are fighting for communists against an old ally.

[Luitingh] Yes, I do not know what the reasons are for Mr. Jan Breytenbach's statements. I don't think there are emotional connections with UNITA. I think he probably has a double agenda in this case.

[Du Preez] What motivates you to put your lives in danger in Angola? Is it money?

[Luitingh] As I told you, we have to work to stay alive. Angola is one of the places inside Africa where there is work for people like us. In South Africa, at this stage, there are 10,000 soldiers deployed in kwaZulu. I believe this is a way of life in Africa, and it is something we are good at.

[Du Preez] What is your relationship with the ANC? I understand Col. Breytenbach also alleged that you are training Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] hit squads [preceding two words in English].

[Luitingh] I think this is romanticizing by Col. Breytenbach. We are not training anyone within the ANC. I do not have a problem with that though. Personally, if the ANC or General Constand Viljoen....[pauses] To work under any new government....[pauses] If I should be asked to train anyone, I will give that training as long as it is within the law.

[Du Preez] Excuse me, I want to try again: I did try hard to telephone Col. Breytenbach and he was unreachable today, but he also says the plan, this fighting strategy or whatever plan you have there—I know little of what you are doing in Angola—is a stupid plan and a life-threatening plan, and he is trying to persuade families of South Africans who have joined you, to bring their people back. What do you say about this?

[Luitingh] I question Col. Breytenbach's motive behind this. I also question his methods—trying to intimidate women and children. It reminds me of the beginning of the century. If he had any reason to be concerned about the people in Angola, then he—and I know him personally—would have come to me to tell me that our plan is stupid, that we will lose people, that we shouldn't do it. He did not do this. I know that the plan he is talking about is not one of our plans. The information he is getting, I think, is being fed to him for certain objectives.

[Du Preez] What are you doing in Angola?

[Luitingh] At this stage we are busy with training. We are involved in humanitarian work. We are also busy with community projects, and we are acting as advisers to the MPLA.

[Du Preez] Did you ever come into direct conflict with UNITA?

[Luitingh] There were several incidents in which UNITA attacked our people. Yes, there were incidents of direct conflict with UNITA.

[Du Preez] And the result?

[Luitingh] I don't believe that this is of interest right now.

[Du Preez] Did you come off second best?

[Luitingh] No, definitely not. I think we are making a huge difference inside Angola. If you can remember, approximately a year back UNITA occupied approximately 80 percent of Angola, and if we look at the map of Angola now, I think it is closer to 50-50. The Angolans are achieving tremendous victories. I don't want to say this is as a result of us, but I want to believe that we are playing an important role in helping the MPLA to drive out the terrorist UNITA organization from Angola.

[Du Preez] Today we tried to invite the Defense Force to come here, but they would not. Why is it that MI, as I understand it, and other elements of the Defense Force, and also apparently Foreign Affairs, is unhappy about the work done by Executive Outcomes in Angola?

[Luitingh] I think there are individuals inside the Defense Force who are possibly jealous. I know there are certain elements within the Defense Force who tried to get this contract. There could also be an emotional connection between members of the Defense Force and members of UNITA.

[Du Preez] People have been killed in Angola and there are people missing.

[Luitingh] Yes.

[Du Preez] Why is it being kept secret?

[Luitingh] I just want to say that we are very sorry about the people who have been killed or who are missing. That was definitely not our plan when we went in. However, our contract does say that people could possibly be killed. We try to protect the families. We also try to protect individuals who are possibly still alive. Concerning those missing—we try to protect them. We would like UNITA to declare publicly who these people are, and then they could fall under the Geneva Convention. If we announce places and names of people, then it makes it easier for UNITA and certain people to use propaganda against us.

[Du Preez] The fact that you are fighting as old South African soldiers in Angola—is this not in contravention of the defense act?

[Luitingh] The defense act says that hired soldiers....[pauses] Although they do not describe mercenaries within the defense act....

[Du Preez, interrupting] Aren't you mercenaries?

[Luitingh] I would like to read from the Afrikaans language dictionary the definition of the term mercenary, and then we can discuss the issue, because I think there is a lot of romanticizing about mercenaries: a soldier who is hired, fighting only for the money and not for an ideal. If we look at it this way, then I want to say that our work inside Angola concerns the ideal of a free Angola, so I do not believe we can be classified as mercenaries. It is true that we are being paid.

[Du Preez] And a good salary at that, I understand.

[Luitingh] Yes, that is correct. I want to add that I do not believe the SADF has an ideal for which they are fighting. I think most of them are doing it for the money or because they have no other choice. Maybe we should regard more than half of the SADF as mercenaries.

[Du Preez] Are you trying to say there are no professional soldiers in South Africa who believe in the democratization process in the new South Africa?

[Luitingh] I'm sure there are professional soldiers who believe that. I just doubt if all of them do.

[Du Preez] You are in a position where you still have close contact with the security forces, especially the

Defense Force. What is your opinion of the morale in the Defense Force in South Africa?

[Luitingh] I don't understand what you are saying.

[Du Preez] Do you think there is still that old spirit of being a team with a task to perform?

[Luitingh] For sure there is. The Defense Force is a very strong organization where the morale still runs high. In the years I have been in the Defense Force I experienced this, especially in mid-level management.

[Du Preez] What about the quest for adventure? I'm now referring to your promotion; again that is romanticizing. Is there something like that spirit of adventure that also attracts you? If I asked you to do office work for the same amount of money you earn fighting in Angola, what would you choose?

[Luitingh] I think the answer is obvious. I would surely not be able to sit in an office and do paperwork. It is not in my nature and my character. I also believe none of the people working for us would be able to do that type of work.

[Du Preez] When you see a corpse—you must have seen many corpses in your lifetime?

[Luitingh] I don't think that is repulsive enough to make me prefer sitting in an office. I think my people experience more of life than people who sit in an office all day. I think we get the chance to experience and appreciate life.

[Du Preez] In which parts of Angola are you involved? Around diamond and oil fields mostly?

[Luitingh] I don't think it's tactically very good to tell you where we are involved. It might just make us more open to attacks by....

[Du Preez, interrupting] We have also seen in the media....

[Luitingh, interrupting] But that is not all correct, and I'm also not going to tell you what is correct and what is not. I'm sorry I can't answer that question.

[Du Preez] You have recently been in Angola, and I understand you are once again on your way back there?

[Luitingh] Yes.

[Du Preez] Could you give us an idea of what the situation in Angola is like on the ground—the people, the government, the civil administration, UNITA's strength?

[Luitingh] The problem in Angola was that the Russians withdrew from Angola and left a big vacuum in all facets of society. The Angolan Government is presently trying very hard to reconstruct Angola. The society there is normal, just like in some of our townships in South

Africa. The people suffer from hunger in Angola, especially in those areas under UNITA control, because food distributed by the United Nations is used by UNITA for its military ends. In Luanda itself, and in areas where the government is in control, the local population is relatively happy because the government is working hard to create job opportunities and at least to feed every Angolan. There are many foreign companies involved in development inside Angola, and the free market system is flourishing, at least in those areas I visited. The problem, of course, is that there is a civil war going on, that UNITA wants to take Angola over through a military victory, and that Savimbi wants to be a dictator.

[Du Preez] Are there indications in your experience that UNITA is still being supported by elements from South Africa?

[Luitingh] Yes, there are elements in South Africa that support UNITA, but I cannot tell you who they are. I have already tried to communicate this information to the relevant people in South Africa, but my plan is—as soon as the elections are over—to furnish this information to the new government—regardless of who that government is—and to see if it can tackle it effectively, because there are several South Africans who are smuggling weapons to South Africa.

[Du Preez] From Angola to South Africa?

[Luitingh] From Angola—from UNITA—to South Africa. The weapons are being smuggled for Inkatha, for right-wing elements. The company involved is Trans-Namib Trading, being run by Mr. Ben van Heerden, and I believe after this program we can see if there is someone serious enough to stop that.

[Du Preez] It's a very dangerous allegation that you are making. Have you approached the person concerned about this? Is there anything else you have done regarding this information, because arms smuggling to South Africa is one of our biggest problems.

[Luitingh] I have evidence—I will testify that he has done it.

[Du Preez] Will you be prepared to testify before the Goldstone Commission?

[Luitingh] To tell you the truth, last year I approached the Goldstone Commission and told them that they were very welcome to look at any information I had. They were welcome to subject us to investigations. They were welcome to investigate our planes, our people. It is our company's policy not to allow any criminal acts, and I have no problem with an investigation.

[Du Preez] How big is your force?

[Luitingh] Again I cannot tell you that, but the media says in the region of 500 people.

[Du Preez] And that estimate is not very far off?

[Luitingh] They are close.

[Du Preez] Now these people—as we have already said—are made up of former members of Koevoet, 32 Battalion, and reconnaissance commandos. We ordinary South Africans know those people as being hard soldiers and tenacious fighters. What is to become of them? What is their future—and that of those who are still in the force—in the new South Africa?

[Luitingh] Many of those people were lucky to get retirement packages from the Police and the Defense Force. Unfortunately such packages do not last a lifetime, and these people have to look for work. The problem is that these people are not trained for any other job, and that is a pity for the government not to have taken the initiative to train these people in other directions. MK members also receive packages, but they are also being sent to the streets. They are also not being trained, and I think there is going to be a real problem in South Africa if those people do not get jobs. Unfortunately these people are susceptible to criminal acts and are open to all radical elements.

[Du Preez] So you are saying that an unemployed, trained soldier spells trouble?

[Luitingh] I wouldn't say all of them, but I am saying that they are indeed susceptible to radical groups.

[Du Preez] How do your people there in Angola feel about South Africa's future and the coming election? What are they going to do when they return?

[Luitingh] Most of them—at least those that I spoke to—are very positive about the new South Africa. We feel that if the people can steer away from a civil war, then we can attain many things in South Africa. I believe that within the new South Africa a place can be made for these former soldiers, and if there is place for them, I am convinced we can flourish, especially in community projects.

[Du Preez] Tell me in conclusion, what are you and your men going to when your mission in Angola has been completed? Where are you going to? Look for another war?

[Luitingh] I hope our time in Angola will not end; we are looking at the total development of Angola after the civil war. Perhaps we can bring about economic progress there, not only for Angola but also for South Africa, which would create many job opportunities. South Africa and Angola could play a significant role in the development of the subcontinent.

South African Press Review for 20 Apr

MB2004141594

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

IFP Election Decision 'Turning Point' in ANC-IFP Relationship—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 20 April in a page-18 editorial says Inkatha's decision to participate in the election "means, at a minimum, a drastic diminution in the prospects of kwaZulu/Natal's polling booths becoming a war zone. It means having that super-thorny political question—where does Zulu support reside?—at last answered in the only true way it could ever be answered, with potentially immense implications for understanding kwaZulu/Natal and thereby stabilising the province. It means Inkatha brought into parliament, as opposed to standing outside looking in aggrieved and dangerous." The agreement also "contains at least the seeds of a lasting turning point by which the ANC-IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] relationship may grow away from brutal enmity into constitutional rivalry." However, it is "all too easy to expect too much. We will not all of a sudden find doves and peace songs in the bullet-split air around, for instance, the Thokoza hostels." But THE STAR believes a process has been started that may lead to "a steady cooling of the conflicts, led by a downscaling of the slanging matches from political leaders."

Peacekeeping Force in Townships 'Major Mistake'—A second editorial on the same page declares that the decision to deploy the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) in East Rand townships "was a major mistake." "Within days of its taking over from the SADF [South African Defense Force], Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus once again became killing fields." "The TEC [Transitional Executive Council], which was responsible for the establishment of the NPKF, must bear a heavy share of responsibility. By pressing for the deployment of hastily trained soldiers in an area notoriously difficult to police, the TEC has exhibited classic symptoms of political conceit and myopia."

BUSINESS DAY

IFP Election Decision 'Fairly Balanced' Deal—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 20 April in its page-6 editorial believes the country owes Kenyan Professor Washington Okumu "a great debt for pushing his way into a mediation process that Henry Kissinger, Lord Carrington and five others had already given up on." However, "no one should be naive enough to believe what the agreement reached yesterday guarantees peace. Angola provides a stark warning that an election does not mean that all participants will abide by its results." BUSINESS DAY says the election deal "provides only a framework for overcoming constitutional differences. It does not resolve them. In the end, Buthelezi blinked first. He had to. He did not abandon (or perhaps he returned to) the realm of reason and strategic thinking. He chose the better of two bad options." But "the ANC too, has been forced to give ground, and for good reason. While some of its leaders may have believed Buthelezi could be vanquished by brute force and financial deprivation, others, knowing well the classical theories of guerrilla warfare, realised that the process would be debilitating and that success was far from guaranteed." Although the ANC's concession is "not as stark as those made by Buthelezi," the ANC had to agree "to postelection mediation." The ANC has "effectively removed from the ambit of the Constitutional Assembly that forum's powers in the most crucial constitutional area—regionalism. This, after all, was Inkatha's main objective in the first place. It looks like a fairly balanced and therefore workable, deal."

SOWETAN

IFP Election Decision 'Last-Minute Reprieve'—Referring to the IFP decision to participate in the April election, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 20 April says in a page-8 editorial "the last-minute reprieve comes at a time when some were squaring up for a civil war that would have brought untold damage to this country and its people." "It has been a long haul but our final word is to congratulate Mr de Klerk, Mr Mandela and Dr Buthelezi."

Angola

President dos Santos Receives UN Official

MB1904142694 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Excerpt] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos this morning received Peter Hansen, UN undersecretary for humanitarian aid operations, with whom he discussed UN humanitarian aid program to Angola. Correspondent Luis Domingos reports from the Futungo de Belas Palace.

[Begin recording] [Domingos] The meeting lasted less than one hour. Social Reintegration Minister Albino Malungo and UN Humanitarian Aid Coordinator Aranda da Silva accompanied the UN undersecretary for aid operations.

[Unidentified correspondent] We would like to know what was discussed in this meeting with the president of the Republic.

[Hansen, in English] I have had the opportunity to discuss a whole range of issues relating to the peace talks in Lusaka, particularly issues linked to humanitarian assistance, not only current operations and ways of increasing aid, and for it to reach new areas, but also activities to be carried out should an agreement be reached, particularly issues linked to demining process, demobilization, and reintegration of former combatants in the society. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Government Soldiers Allegedly Besieged in N'dalatando

MB1904131394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] In the battlefield in N'dalatando, the troops of Jose Eduardo dos Santos' involved in the offensive are not able to move or receive supplies. The circle is closing tighter and tighter. Yesterday, in a vain attempt to break out, the Futungo de Belas adventurers left 10 dead soldiers, 11 60-mm mortar shells, and a considerable assortment of war materiel along the Beira Alta road. The Luanda air force has not been indifferent to this. Yesterday, Jose Eduardo dos Santos' combat aircraft raided civilian villages, destroying their farms. Four civilians were killed and five others seriously wounded. Moreover, Sergeant Antonio Tunguno, who was captured during clashes, revealed to the military information services of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] that South African, Portuguese, and Katanga mercenaries are directly assisting Luanda in these attacks.

Antonio Tunguno said that in the Angolan capital, Luanda, Eduardo dos Santos' terrorists are involved in a campaign to force the youths to join the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola ranks. To conclude, our reporter Morais Abel, who reported this, notes that the FALA Military Command in N'dalatando says that N'dalatando will never fall, to either land or air offensives.

UNITA Denies MPLA Forces Attacking Negage

MB1904132894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] The dishonesty of the men led by Eduardo dos Santos is finding an echo in the international media, which are broadcasting unfounded and false reports about the real situation in Angola at large, and Uige Province in particular. Augusto Salupula, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Uige, reports:

[Begin Salupula recording] The report carried by London BBC last night that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] forces are attacking neighboring Negage Air Base and advancing in the direction of the city of Uige, the provincial capital is false. According to the BBC correspondent in Luanda, the MPLA-PT forces were some 30 km from Uige.

First [as heard], the Luanda regime's forces will never get past the defensive line of the brave Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, at N'dalatando, the capital of Cuanza Norte Province. [end recording]

UNITA Denies Attacks on Cuito 13-15 Apr

MB1804135794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Communique issued by the FALA Military Command in Bie on 17 April]

[Text] 1. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] hereby vehemently denies the false reports carried by Radio Angola on 13, 14, and 15 April that the FALA forces were preparing a major attack on the city of Bie [Cuito].

2. The [words indistinct] (?irresponsible behavior) by the Futungo de Belas clique which, through its accomplices [name indistinct] (Simeone) and (?Major Puna), have been inciting the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and the Riot Police to use artillery and infantry weapons to shell FALA positions in a bid to recover lethal military equipment that had been dropped by parachute.

3. On the dates cited above, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, aircraft were carrying parachutes, N-46 bombs, rounds for RPG-7 rocket launchers, 60 mm mortar shells, boxes with ammunition for AK-47 rifles, fuel, and other military equipment, all of which fell in the part of the city that is controlled by the FALA forces.

4. Under the clear-sighted leadership of their supreme commander, the FALA forces have been rigorously complying with the unilateral cease-fire that has been in force since September of last year.

5. The FALA Military Command in the city of Bie hereby warns the FAPLA-Angolan Armed Forces and

the Riot Police that any movement intended to break its lines will be regarded as offensive and will be promptly and determinedly dealt with.

6. Until they have been issued with other orders from their leadership, the FALA forces will maintain their lines both intact and secure.

7. The FALA forces deployed in this part of Angolan territory will not spare any efforts to defend the sacred interests of the Angolan people.

[Issued] Bie, 17 April 1994

[Signed] FAA Military Command in the city of Bie

Botswana

Correction to Post-Election Shortages Expected *MB1504155494*

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Residents Expecting Shortages After RSA Elections," published in the 15 April Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 32:

Make sourceline read: London BBC World Service English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 94 (correcting GMT time).

Lesotho

Authorities Detain Man Claiming To Be MK Recruiter

MB1904095394 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0500 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] A man who claimed to be from Sharpeville, Vereeniging, in South Africa alleged in Maseru yesterday that he was in Lesotho on a recruiting campaign to sign on people into the military wing of the African National Congress, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK].

The man, who also claimed to be born at Kolonyama in the Leribe District, was wearing military camouflage uniform with a firearm strapped to his waist. He said he operated his recruiting campaign from the village of Ha Matala on the outskirts of Maseru. A large number of Maseru residents walked behind the man as he was escorted by police and Army officers. He has been detained by police in Maseru.

Malawi

Banda's Party Named 'Main Violator' of Electoral Law

AB1704183094 Paris AFP in English 1219 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] Blantyre, April 17 (AFP)—Malawi's independent electoral commission on Sunday [17 April] named President Hastings Kamuzu Banda's ruling party as the main violator of electoral law.

In a press statement the commission, headed by High Court Judge Anastasia Masosa, charged that Malawi Congress Party officials had been seizing or buying voter registration certificates, to be used in presidential and parliamentary elections on May 17. The commission said it had gathered its own evidence that the party had been doing this in nine of Malawi's 24 districts. It said chiefs—who play an influential role in rural politics—and MCP officials were the main culprits in snatching voter certificates.

"Voters have either been told to surrender their certificates and come to a central location on election day to retrieve them so that everyone votes for the same candidate, or they have simply been taken without promise of return," the commission said.

The commission also reported two cases of opposition parties violating the electoral law. It said an official of the Alliance for Democracy (AFORD) was apprehended while attempting to seize registration certificates and another official of the Malawi National Democratic Party bought voter certificates to secure the election of presidential candidate Tim Mangwazu.

The commission, which has pledged to prosecute violators of the electoral law, said campaign violence and intimidation had been noted in several districts. "Tit-for-tat campaign meeting disruptions resulting in a number of injuries have occurred between the opposition United Democratic Front and the ruling party," the commission said.

This was the first time that the commission, set up by parliament had openly accused Banda's party of breaking the electoral law.

If convicted, offenders face up to two years imprisonment or a maximum fine of 5,000 kwacha (800 US dollars).

Mozambique

CNE Chairman, UN's Ajello View Election Issues

MB1904142894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Excerpts] Maputo this morning saw the opening of the first national meeting of structures connected with the electoral process. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the opening of that meeting this morning, Dr. Brazao Mazula, National Elections Commission [CNE] chairman, said that the government and the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, had accelerated the [words indistinct] of territorial administration. Dr. Mazula said that all people are invited to take part in the process.

In his speech, CNE Chairman Dr. Mazula noted that it was crucial that the media help provide civic education to the people and disseminate information concerning

electoral mechanisms. He added that the Electoral Law and the General Peace Accord are the working tools for the holding of elections.

In turn, UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello said that the international community hopes the democratization process will be a success in this country. Ajello also told those present that the UN Security Council will meet soon to approve an extension of the UN Operations in Mozambique's mandate until October. The UN special representative also noted that delays in the implementation of the General Peace Accord should not be seen as time wasted but, rather, quote, as time that helped consolidate those things that had been approved, unquote. [passage omitted]

Frelimo Official Rejects National Unity Government

MB1904191894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] Manuel Tome, Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] secretary for mobilization and propaganda, said in Lisbon that his party believes that the formation of a government of national unity should only be considered after the multiparty elections scheduled for October of this year.

Manuel Tome is responsible for Frelimo's electoral campaign. Speaking in that capacity, Tome said that Frelimo's posture after the elections will follow internationally acceptable standards. He added that the winning party should not be forced to form a government of national unity, even after elections have been held.

Lately, many Mozambican opposition parties—including the Mozambique National Resistance—have defended the formation of a government of national unity, but the Mozambican Government has rejected those views.

Swaziland

Police Deny Afrikaner Rightwingers Training in North

MB2004114094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] The Swazi police have shed some light on rumors that South African right-wingers are undergoing military training in the Lufufa Mountains of north-western Swaziland. A police spokesman said locals in the remote area could have mistaken South African policemen conducting a joint air and ground anti-dagga operation in February for a foreign military force. In addition, South African mining engineers have been prospecting in the

area and moving heavy mining equipment that could have been mistaken for armored vehicles. he said all rumors have been thoroughly investigated.

Zambia

MP Decries Proposed Voting Rolls for Rich, Poor *MB1804265594 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 94*

[Text] A member of Parliament has described as selfish political motives suggestions by some opposition members that Zambia should change electoral rules to provide for two voters' rolls, one for the rich and another for the poor.

Kafulu member of parliament Dr. (Yusuf Dadat) said yesterday that the proposed idea was pathetic and [word indistinct] on some political figures trying to fulfill their selfish ambitions. Dr. (Dadat), who is on a tour of his constituency, told a public meeting that it was surprising that when the concept of one man, one vote was acceptable the world over, some people wanted change only to suit their selfish interests.

He said the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government should not allow a situation whereby the privileged determined the destiny of the majority.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Cancels Leases of State Land to Individuals

MB1704153994 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 17 Apr 94

[Text] Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe has acted to defuse a growing land-grab scandal involving his government by announcing that all leases of state land to individuals would be canceled. His move follows widespread allegations of corruption in land reforms meant to redress injustices of the colonial past by redistributing white-owned land to landless blacks. Entire farms had been leased to individual government ministers, senior civil servants, and top members of the military, instead of being used to resettle peasants.

Mr. Mugabe told his ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party newspaper, THE PEOPLE'S VOICE, that the land should not have been leased out in the first place because it had been acquired for the purpose of resettling peasant farmers. He said in future land should be leased after proper procedures had been followed, and the Land Acquisition Act would continue to be used for the resettlement of landless peasants.

Benin**New Political Party 'To Enlighten Working Class'**

AB1704185294 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT
16 Apr 94

[Excerpt] A new political party has just come into being in our country. The Party of Beninese Workers Rally [Parti du Rassemblement des Ouvriers du Benin, PROB] was inaugurated this morning at the Culture House, Ouidah. Its philosophy is to enlighten Benin's working class. Delegates to the PROB constituent assembly were drawn from all parts of the country. Drivers, performing artists, fishermen, and investors came together to create a platform for consultation and for the defense of their interests. In his opening speech, Mr. Basile Noukpliguidi, chairman of the party's preparatory committee, described the meeting as a crucial event in the struggle of Benin's working class. [passage omitted including indistinct portion]

Cape Verde**Ruling MPD Dissidents Form New Political Party**

AB1904093094 Paris AFP in French 1252 GMT
18 Apr 94

[Text] Praia, 18 Apr (AFP)—Dissidents of Cape Verde's ruling Movement for Democracy [MPD] today announced the formation of a new political party that will be led by former Justice and Labor Minister Eurico Monteiro and former Foreign Minister Jorge Carlo Fonseca. The membership of the new party, whose name was not disclosed, is drawn from the MPD, the ruling party since January 1991 when the first free parliamentary elections were held in Cape Verde to end 17 years of one-party rule.

Dissension within the MPD led by Prime Minister Carlos Veiga was first noted in late 1993 when the Cape Verdian ambassador to Portugal was retained in office in spite of accusations of diverting government funds to personal use. Monteiro, Fonseca, and Health Minister Rui Figueiredo resigned over the issue thus forcing a cabinet reshuffle on 4 March.

The prime minister was reelected MPD chairman on 21 February which brought about the resignation of several senior officers including Mr. Monteiro, the party's former second in command. The MPD has 56 seats in the National Assembly as against 22 for the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde the former single ruling party.

Ghana**Minister Assures Public of Safety of Troops in Rwanda**

AB1904170694 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] The minister of defense, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, today assured Ghanaians of the safety of Ghanaian troops serving with the UN force in Rwanda. He was speaking in an interview with the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] on the changing situation in the Rwandan crisis:

[Begin recording] [Idrissu] [Words indistinct] generally worried about the wounded soldier, but what I would like to tell you is that, I mean, that was accidental. It was not a firing at our troops which caused this injury. It was purely accidental. He was hit by a stray bullet.

[Unidentified correspondent] Many people would think that Ghana should be getting ready to withdraw our contingent from Rwanda. This is because other foreign troops, especially Belgium, is reported to have withdrawn completely. Why are we still in Rwanda? Are there steps to get our troops withdrawn and if not, why?

[Idrissu] Quite honestly, I don't know the circumstances under which the Belgians withdrew, and we are there under UN auspices, and I don't think we will be taking a unilateral decision to pull out. We have faith in the Organization of the UN, and we hope that the interest of our troops would be paramount and they would be protected.

[Correspondent] What would you say is the exact situation of our troops in the city, especially as it is reported to have been encircled?

[Idrissu] Well, right now our troops are in Kigali. They are around the airport area and most of the key places. But let me assure you that all our troops, with the exception of this one injured soldier, are healthy. They are all in good health. They are not under any attack. So we don't have any fears about their present situation.

[Correspondent] The situation in Kigali (?also looks) like the peacekeeping role of the UN: It is not working. It is not likely that our troops may end up fighting in self-defense, and if that happens, are they well equipped to handle such a situation?

[Idrissu] Well, that is a little bit difficult for me, but we rely on the judgment of the force commander of the UN and the secretary general's representative in the area to take good decisions so that we are not engulfed in any such situation. [end recording]

Liberia

Justice, Finance, Defense Ministers Nominated

AB2004101694 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Text] The Council of State has nominated pending confirmation by the Transitional Legislative Assembly the following persons to ministerial posts in the Liberian National Transitional Government. A release issued yesterday named those nominated as Councillor Laveli Supuwood as minister of justice; Mr. Wilson Tarpoh, minister of finance; and General (Sunday Weah), minister of defense. Nominations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as deputies in the Ministry of Information will be released very shortly.

Rejection of LPC Request for Council Seat Explained

AB1604060994 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 15 Apr 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Liberian Peace Council, LPC, which has been fighting Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in the region south of Buchanan since the Cotonou peace accord last year, came out yesterday to demand a place on the National Transitional Council. LPC leader Octavius Walker claimed that he controlled six counties and should be allowed to represent them in the Council, but the demand has been rejected. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked the acting minister of information, Milton T. Jay, why they were turning down the LPC:

[Begin recording] [Jay] Well, basically, Robin, we have to put this whole thing in perspective. The configuration of the Liberian National State Council was not done as a result of territorial gains that the factions have made, and so if Mr. Walker is making a claim on the basis of territories, I think he has missed the point. And you see we want to make sure that we are not sending any message out there to any warring faction that as soon as you can claim a territory then you should come and claim on the State Council to have a seat.

[White] So, there is absolutely no chance of renegotiating the Cotonou accord to let in the Peace Council you are saying?

[Jay] Absolutely, the National Transitional Government of Liberia is not going to accommodate another warring faction on the State Council, because to do that will be to create an opportunity for other warring factions to begin to spark off around here. You have the Lofa Defense Force, which is a warring faction that is fighting the NPFL. You have the Bong Defense Force, which is also a warring faction. If you begin to allot seats on the Council for every warring faction we are not going to go

anywhere, and we can be sitting down here, accommodating every warring faction, because they claim one or two territories around here.

[White] But what happens if the Peace Council carries on fighting? How will you deal with them?

[Jay] Well, basically if they carry on fighting, that will be the modus operandi of most of the warring factions around here. The Council of State is prepared to accommodate the Peace Council in some nominal area just to make sure that they have a political voice. And what do I mean by that? For instance, there are some subcabinet positions here; there are advisory positions in which they can be accommodated.

[White] So, you are prepared to make some concessions toward them?

[Jay] Well, indeed we are prepared to politically accommodate the factions in the Liberian crisis who have the potential to delay the process, and we want to do that so the that Liberian people have the opportunity to have a free country.

[White] In fact, how is this new Interim Council working out in your view?

[Jay] Well I think, Robin, the Council is working out very well. Over the last few days, the Council was able to inaugurate the cabinet. The cabinet has been inducted into office. We have the Ministry of Foreign Affairs now under the leadership of the coordinator. You have the Ministry of Justice also under coordinator, the Ministry of Finance. Everything is going well. The Council is on track. We are looking forward to having elections in September this year if everything goes well.

[White] But as I understand it, not everybody is taking up their ministerial post.

[Jay] No, I mean almost everybody has done that except for those on the NPFL side. The ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] nominees have all gone through the confirmation process. They have been confirmed by the Transitional Legislative Assembly and they have all taken their offices. Those on the side of the Interim Government, including myself, have also taken their offices. The only presence in the Liberian peace construct who have not taken their offices are those from the National Patriotic Front, and again I want to send out this message, Robin, it is important for institutions like the BBC to help us to try to have these people understand they cannot go about keeping the people of this country hostage only because of political reasons, especially when all of the concessions that could be made have made. [end recording]

[The "African News" segment of the same cast adds: "A leader of the former Liberian Army whose members are now grouped in the Armed Forces of Liberia, the AFL, says he would not disarm all his fighters. The chief of staff said the AFL could not be considered one of Liberia's factions and would maintain his forces at what

he called peacetime levels. The AFL began disarming earlier this year under a peace agreement reached with other factions, but clashes have continued."]

LPC Leader Discounts Reported Demand for Council Seat

*AB1804192094 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 18 Apr 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Liberian Peace Council [LPC] has become something of a thorn in the flesh of the Transitional Council which took power last month. The LPC was formed last year to oppose Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] faction, one of the three signatories to the Cotonou Peace Accord, and over the last few days there have been reports that the LPC is demanding a seat on the Transitional Council as a price for laying down its arms. Well, the LPC's leader, George Burly, is passing through Freetown at the moment. On the line, Robin White asked him exactly what their position was.

[Begin recording] [Burly] Robin, we've made it categorically clear, unequivocally clear, that we have never sought any seat on the Transitional Government, the Transitional Council. We have never sought any seat and we have never requested for any seat on the council. It is not our desire. That's not our ambition.

[White] So what is your ambition? What do you want?

[Burly] The Liberian Peace Council is a resistance movement to the atrocities hit upon our people by the NPFL, and as a resistance movement we've ensured first of all that we stay alive. We have done that and we have done so successfully. We have done so to the extent where we now control or have managed to repel the NPFL from 60 percent of the landmass of Liberia, six counties. Let me tell you another thing. We have been told that we are no party to Cotonou and we wish to inform you and everyone else that while we may not be a party to Cotonou or any accord intended to broker peace in Liberia, we are a party to the Republic of Liberia and its interests.

[White] So what kind of political solution do you want for Liberia yourself?

[Burly] Robin, we would like to see a political configuration that would take into consideration the interests of all the parties, particularly our security.

[White] So, you are looking for some kind of new government.

[Burly] Whatever you wish to call it. We insist that there must be something that takes our security into consideration.

[White] But surely the only way you can guarantee your security is to be in government in some shape or form.

[Burly] Robin, there is a lot that one can do outside of government, you know that.

[White] But what would guarantee your security then?

[Burly] We made proposals to ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] and we've made proposals to the UN, the people that are responsible for what should be happening on the ground.

[White] And have you had any response?

[Burly] Not as yet.

[White] You claim that you control 60 percent of Liberia?

[Burly] Robin, we control Sinoe, Maryland, Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Rivercess, and Grand Bassa counties, and more.

[White] But Mr. Taylor claims to control 60 percent of Liberia.

[Burly] Robin, that's Mr. Taylor's problem. [end recording]

Captured Fighter Claims ECOMOG Supporting LPC

*AB1504175094 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400
GMT 15 Apr 94*

[Text] Clear evidence has emerged of direct ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] support for the so-called LPC [Liberian Peace Council]. A captured LPC soldier told LPN [expansion unknown] News that it received direct supply of fresh and ammunition from ECOMOG in River Cess, where they used canoes to take delivery.

The LPC prisoner of war said the head of their group, Dr. (George) Bulley, is in direct contact with ECOMOG. He said he was sent on a mission along with a group of others to map out strategic locations in the southeast for possible attack. The LPC POW was arrested recently in Sinoe County by the NPFL task force commander for the southeast, Lieutenant General Joseph Bako, and the deputy chief of operations, Colonel Lawrence Young, when they went on an inspection of the frontline.

ECOMOG Commander Discusses Demobilization Effort

*AB1904221194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 1800 GMT 19 Apr 94*

[Text] In Liberia, 1,532 armed men have so far been demobilized and encamped in the disarmament process which began last month. The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General John Inienger, disclosed this today in Lagos while briefing

airport correspondents on the latest developments in Liberia. Pius Egbohon has a report:

[Begin Egbohon recording] Gen. Inienger said a number of weapons and over 6,000 rounds of assorted ammunition had also been recovered. He was, however, not happy with the slow pace at which the factions were turning in their men for disarmament and encampment. The ECOMOG field commander attributed this situation to the lack of faith among the factions. He stated that there was a high degree of distrust among the factions culminating in a situation whereby each faction suspects the other of having a hidden agenda. [passage indistinct]

Gen. Inienger said that apart from the low level of trust prevalent among the factions, the internal rift within ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] and the fighting between the Liberian Peace Council and the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] of Charles Taylor had not worked in favor of the peace process. He gave an assurance that the problem would be resolved soon to ensure that the general elections scheduled for 7 December this year became a reality. [end recording]

Rebel NPFL Detains Five Aid Workers

AB1904103594 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT
18 Apr 94

[Text] Monrovia, 18 Apr (AFP)—Soldiers of one of Liberia's armed factions have detained five local employees of a French aid organisation, the UN bureau announced here Monday [18 April]. The five, employed by International Action Against Hunger, were being held in the port city of Harper, 400 kilometers (240 miles) southeast of here, by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL]. They were detained last week on suspicion of supporting the Liberia Peace Council, a rival militia set up in September, a UN spokesman said.

Fighting broke out last week between Charles Taylor's NPFL and the Liberia Peace Council in Rivercess, 160 kilometers (90 miles) southeast of here, prompting people to flee to Buchanan where some 80,000 people are now being taken care of by humanitarian organisations, the spokesman said. Because of increased insecurity in southeastern Liberia, the American Catholic Relief Services have announced they were suspending operations in the region.

Mali

Government, Azaouad Meet on National Pact in Algeria

AB1904103094 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television Au Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 18 Apr 94

[Excerpts] The tripartite meeting on the implementation of the national pact has been in progress in Tamanrasset, Algeria, since 16 April. The meeting, attended by Mali,

the Unified Movement and Front of Azaouad [MFUA], and Algeria—the mediating country—is reviewing the progress made in the implementation of the national pact since it was signed. From Tamanrasset, our special correspondent Oumar Toure reports:

[Begin recording] [Toure] The Tamanrasset meeting closely follows the second anniversary of the signing of the national pact on 11 April 1992 by Mali and the rebel Tuareg movements to consecrate the return of peace, security, and national reconciliation in Mali. The meeting is aimed at taking stock of the pact's implementation and at defining future priorities in line with the spirit of the pact. Already the pact has led to the creation of a peaceful atmosphere. What remains to be done now is to tackle the developmental aspect of the pact because, in reality, apart from its political nature, the pact is a real action program for development and integration and a real answer to the problem of exclusion, abandonment, and underdevelopment of our country's northern regions which sparked off the rebellion.

Opening the Tamanrasset session, the Algerian representative restated his country's solidarity with the efforts to consolidate the gains of the national pact. He hailed the efforts that have so far been made since 11 April 1992.

In his address, Sada Samake, the territorial administration and security minister who led the national delegation, said the Tamanrasset meeting is aimed at taking an objective look at the progress made in the implementation of the national pact.

[Samake] Today, the national pact represents an important gain which we all need to preserve and consolidate. It is a mark of the return of peace even though acts of banditry continue to create an atmosphere of insecurity in our country's northern regions. From the military and security standpoint, decisive progress has been made with the integration of 640 fighters into the regular Army while special security units are being set up despite delays in the effective takeoff of the exercise. The present meeting will afford us another opportunity to give new impetus to the implementation of the national pact. It will enable us to take an objective look at the progress made and to identify existing shortcomings so as to work out ways and means of overcoming them.

[Toure] The MFUA representative, (Sidi Mohamed Ould Zaibi), pointed out that the movements did not come to Tamanrasset to renegotiate the national pact because it is clear enough as it stands.

[(Zaibi)] [passage omitted] We do not see ourselves as attending a renegotiation session of the national pact as it is clear. There is nothing to renegotiate. We only have to implement what has been agreed on by the two sides. The pact forms the historical yardstick for judging all sides.

[Toure] All the movements are represented at the Tamanrasset meeting including the ministerial departments involved in handling the northern problem. Since

16 April, the deliberations have been going on behind closed doors and no information has filtered out. However, according to informed sources, MFUA representatives have demonstrated a lot of flexibility in their appreciation of the progress made so far in the implementation of the national pact. [end recording]

Enumeration of Combatants Postponed

LD2004084594 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Text] Representatives of the Malian Government and the Azaouad united movements and fronts meeting in Tamanrasset agreed yesterday evening to postpone discussion of the issue of the enumeration of Azaouad combatants who are to be integrated into the Malian security forces. It should be recalled that this issue has remained a thorny point of disagreement between the two sides.

In the opinion of observers in Tamanrasset, Algerian diplomatic intervention has allowed the proceedings of the committee to follow up implementation of the Bamako agreement, which is currently taking place in Tamanrasset in the far south of Algeria, to get under way.

Niger

'Precarious Calm' Reported in Niamey After Clashes

AB1904205994 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] The situation is calm in Niamey today after the weekend's clashes between security forces and opposition supporters. According to a NIGER PRESS AGENCY dispatch, a precarious calm reigns today over the capital Niamey. The report adds, however, that the large teams of policemen deployed yesterday are still patrolling major crossroads.

Also, the interior minister whom we contacted by telephone this afternoon has confirmed that about 50 people who had been arrested were freed between yesterday and this morning. Mr. Ousmane Oumarou also disclosed that preliminary investigations show that no charges have been brought against the 50 persons released. The interior minister further added that five key opposition leaders and two members of parliament are still under arrest.

Prime Minister, Diplomats Discuss Crisis, Arrests

AB1904223194 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 19 Apr 94

[Text] Prime Minister Mahamadou Issoufou received the heads of diplomatic and consular missions in Niger and representatives of international organizations this afternoon to brief them on the political situation prevailing in our country.

The prime minister summoned the diplomats as observers of the Niger political scene and witnesses to the government efforts made on economic, social, and political levels. During the meeting, Mr. Issoufou recalled the progress recorded in our country since the new political authorities came to power. The head of government reassured the members of the diplomatic corps that today, despite the crisis prevailing in Niger, one can nonetheless note improvements both in the democratic ideals and socioeconomic issues. The progress was achieved thanks to the assistance from friendly countries and international institutions.

Tackling the main issue at stake during the meeting, Mr. Issoufou indicated that unfortunately in this era full of hope, a new hotbed of tension (borne a burden) on the nation and tension was brought about by the opposition political parties' refusal to respect the democratic and republican laws the Niger people had enacted for themselves through the 26 December 1992 Constitution. To safeguard national unity and revamp the economy, the government reacted in order to preserve the Constitution, the laws and regulations as well as human rights principle. Niger authorities will continue to strive to save Niger from risky ventures and useless sufferings seen in other countries.

Mr. Issoufou also said that the government remains open to all initiatives from the civil society and friendly countries that will enable Niger to strengthen its young democracy, restore security and peace, and respect constitutional values. After this brief introduction, the prime minister gave the floor to his interlocutors. The Moroccan ambassador to Niger, Mr. Tahar Nejjar, also dean of the diplomatic corps, took the floor and asked the prime minister to use parliamentary immunity since several parliamentarians were arrested. In response, the head of government explained that the parliamentarians who were arrested were caught in the act.

Asked about what kind of initiatives the government was open to, Mr. Issoufou said that the authorities of the Third Republic are in favor of any action susceptible to help Niger advance on the path of social, economic, and political progress.

Opposition Leader Denies Recruiting Mercenaries

LD2004091694 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 20 Apr 94

[Text] In Niger, the government is going to call for the lifting of the parliamentary immunity of the arrested deputies. Moreover, the 50 people who were taken in for questioning in Niamey have been released. However, the opposition leaders are still in prison.

The National Movement for the Society of Development, the former single party, is quite determined to try to have them released at any cost. Listen to what one of its leaders, Hama Amadou, had to say on the subject. He spoke to Chantal Lorho:

[Begin recording] [Amadou] The various grassroot structures are mobilizing and, really, if our leaders are not released, there may be some really hot days over the next few days.

[Lorho] Does this mean that you are going to call for demonstrations in the streets?

[Amadou] Absolutely.

[Lorho] Have you already set a precise calendar for your actions?

[Amadou] Well, when the time comes, everyone will be informed about what will happen.

[Lorho] When will that be?

[Amadou] Very soon.

[Lorho] May I ask you why you are in Ouagadougou?

[Amadou] For a particular mission in the framework of the party, but it has nothing to do with what the authorities in Niamey are saying.

[Lorho] That is?

[Amadou, laughing] That I have fled and that I have gone to recruit mercenaries.

[Lorho] Is this what the government in Niamey is saying?

[Amadou] Absolutely, and I find this totally ridiculous. We have always carried out our actions within the framework of the normal workings of democracy, not by recruiting mercenaries or killing anyone. [end recording]

Nigeria

Interethnic Clashes Leave 10 Dead, 15 Wounded

AB1904165194 Paris AFP in French 1231 GMT
19 Apr 94

[Text] Lagos, 19 Apr (AFP)—Inter-ethnic clashes last week between two communities on opposite sides of the border between Cross River and Benue States in south-east Nigeria reportedly have left 10 persons dead and more than 15 seriously wounded, the independent daily newspapers GUARDIAN and TRIBUNE reported today.

These same sources point out that, during the clashes between the Obudus of Cross River State and the Vandeikya of Benue State, more than 550 houses were burned and some 2,000 Obudu villagers fled for fear of new attacks from their neighbors.

Most of the wounded suffer from wounds inflicted by firearms and machetes. The military administrators of the two states, Captains Joshua Obademi of Benue State and Ibrahim Kefas of Cross River State, held a meeting over the weekend, after which they sent a strong warning to anyone who is found responsible for new outbreaks trouble between the two communities.

Funds have been allocated by the two administrators to come to the aid of the victims. The drawing of the border between the two states at the time of the British protectorate, which is contested by the Vandeikya, is said to be the cause of the clashes between the Obudus and Vandeikya, according to evidence collected by the GUARDIAN.

State Charges 74 in Connection With Jos Riots

AB1904212194 Paris AFP in English 1915 GMT
19 Apr 94

[Text] Lagos, April 19 (AFP)—Seventy-four persons appeared in court in connection with demonstrations in the central town of Jos in which five persons reportedly died and many were injured, the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reported Tuesday [19 April]. The suspects were charged Monday in a Jos magistrate's court with unlawful assembly, rioting, causing mischief with fire and possessing arms, NAN said.

The demonstration last Tuesday in Jos, capital of the central Plateau state, was over the controversial appointment of a Moslem as the head of a local government council in mainly-Christian Jos. The Christian population expressed its opposition to the appointment, a step which made the government suspend the move, but this triggered off the protest by the Moslem population.

The demonstrators set ablaze the main market in the city, two mosques and a church and some cars, eyewitnesses said.

The state military administrator, Colonel Mohammed Mana, swiftly imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the city and nearby Bukuru town, and deployed soldiers on the main roads to restore order.

The government later relaxed the curfew, according to NAN.

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